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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 149 No. 17 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — April 29, 1946

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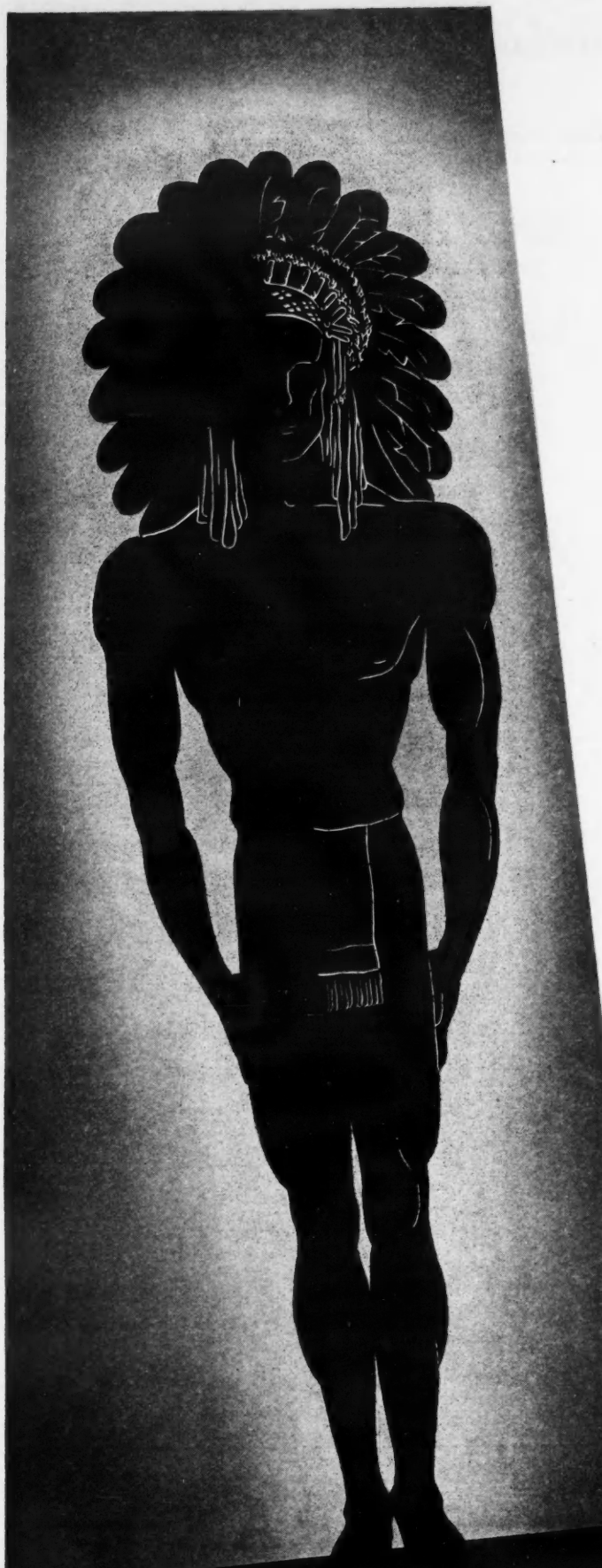

Heap Big Injun Heap Big Name!

To an Indian "Making a Name for Himself" was more than an expression. An Indian boy was given a boy's name and kept it until, through his accomplishments, he earned a man's name for the remainder of his lifetime.

It was an admirable idea for Indians, but corporate changes cannot be so easily described.

Thirty years ago Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation aptly described this company's activities. But today it covers only a fraction of its output . . . tends perhaps to misinform prospective users of many of our products. To wit and for instance:

While Westvaco *is* one of America's largest producers of chlorine and chlorinated solvents, it is also one of America's largest producers of Barium Chemicals and a leading producer of Bromine Compounds.

While Westvaco is an important producer of alkalies, it is also America's first producer of Acid Sodium Pyrophosphate and Tetra Sodium Pyrophosphate and a prime source of fifteen other phosphates.

And, for good measure, Westvaco is America's largest producer of Seawater Magnesium Chemicals . . . the *only* producer of high grade Magnesium Oxide both from seawater and mines. Not to mention a long list of Westvaco developments like Magnesol* (Solvent Clarifier), Tromex* (Degreasing Solvent), Fosklor* (Disinfectant-Water Softener), Chloral and others.

New Westvaco Chemicals Catalog Available

Conscious that many potential customers "didn't know you made that", we will welcome the opportunity to send our 169-page illustrated catalog giving helpful properties, analyses, packaging freight classification and use data on all Westvaco Chemicals. Chemicals consumers have said it is the clearest, best organized catalog in the chemical industry. Would you care to have a copy?

***T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.**

Westvaco CHEMICALS

WESTVACO CHLORINE PRODUCTS CORPORATION

405 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CHICAGO, ILL. • GREENVILLE, S. C. • NEWARK, CALIF.

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Toluene Offered At 10c Per Gallon

OPD Washington Bureau

The entire remaining supply of the government's surplus stocks of toluene, estimated at around 15,000,000 gallons, will be put on sale again April 30 by War Assets Administration at a flat price of 10 cents per gallon to all buyers. The offer will remain open until May 13 following which date it will be withdrawn while officials consider the bids and determine how sales are to be apportioned.

Sales of toluene by the agency have been frozen by the regional offices, under instructions from WAA headquarters here, since the announcement was made prematurely last weekend that the material was being offered to all buyers at the flat price of 10 cents in carload lots. This was a nullification of the sales policy that had been in effect since the middle of February restricting sales to new users, for export, and as a blending agent for gasoline.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that the Civilian Production Administration is considering the issuance of a directive that would channel the entire supply of the surplus material into the heads of the refining industry in order that the normal markets for toluene serviced by the cokeoven toluene producers might not be jeopardized by the low price at which WAA is offering the material.

Officials emphasized, however, that no such decision has been reached as yet and will not be until the return to Washington of Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, chairman of the senate small business investigating committee. It was largely because of the criticism of the committee of the WAA's two-price sales policy for toluene that the new policy of a flat 10 cents per gallon price has been established.

Officials of the War Assets Administration are confident that they will have no trouble in disposing of the 15,000,000-gallon inventory, even though it constitutes a nine months supply in normal times, and expect that with or without direction from the CPA the gasoline refining industry will want most of the material.

The reason for this is the shortage of tetraethyl lead for boosting the oc-

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Heyden Chemical Largest Holder in Amer. Potash

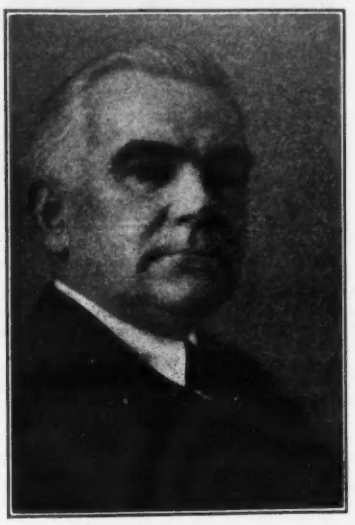
The Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, is negotiating with the directorate of the American Potash & Chemical Corporation for active participation in the management of the company, B. R. Armour, president of the Heyden corporation, told stockholders at the annual meeting last week. Mr. Armour said that the Heyden corporation's recent acquisition of 100,000 class B shares of the American Potash & Chemical Corporation for $3,500,000 was "an excellent purchase," the market value of the holdings now being $4,075,000. The Heyden corporation, Mr. Armour said, is the largest single stockholder in American Potash & Chemical Corporation, with 18.9 percent of the voting stock but is not represented in the management or on the directorate.

Drug Law Amendment Approved in New York

The Ryan bill, amending the New York State public health law, to change provision relating to the manufacture and sale of narcotics and drugs and preparations, has been signed by Governor Dewey.

Under the new law, manufacturers and wholesalers must be authorized by law to engage in manufacture and sale of narcotic drugs, and hospitals, laboratories and dispensaries must obtain a certificate of approval from the health department for exemption from the provisions of the law.

Retires as Board Head



Benjamin O'Shea has retired as chairman of the board of directors of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. O'Shea, who has been with the company since it was formed in 1917, will continue to act as director and a member of the executive committee. The post of board chairman will be abolished.

WAA Accepts Pfizer Bid for Conn. Plant

OPD Washington Bureau

The $900,000 bid of Chas. Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemists, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the purchase of a former submarine manufacturing plant in Groton, Conn., has been accepted by the War Assets Administration. The company will manufacture pharmaceuticals and chemicals at the new site, as well as continue operations at its Brooklyn plant.

McKelvy Forms New Cosmetic Company

Alfred D. McKelvy, founder and former president of Alfred D. McKelvy Company, cosmetics manufacturer, New York, has formed a new company, Victoria, Ltd., in New York, to manufacture and distribute perfumes and cosmetics.

Agricultural Insecticide Makers Discuss Marketing and Labeling

Distribution and labeling problems constituted the main subjects of discussion at the Spring meeting of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, held at the Westchester Country Club, N. Y., April 25 and 26.

Management of companies producing agricultural insecticides were urged by George F. Leonard of the Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, in his address as president of the association, to contact users and distributors of their materials in order to find out how the materials were actually being applied in the field, Mr. Leonard said that the industry can effectively contribute to the program of high level food production.

S. A. Rohwer, assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, summed up the progress achieved "through coordinated, cooperative effort in combating certain insects pests of major importance; the legal and other procedures adopted by some States and communities in improving the final results through planned action; the advantages certain new tools for pest control derived from the use of a method to rapidly exchange information on research results; and the benefits secured in crop protection by using current information on the status of insect pests. He added:—

Industry must recognize these new trends and continue to use and improve upon these wartime practices, to secure the greatest benefit for itself and for the agricultural economy. New criteria are now required to appraise the value of insecticides and application devices. Claims for new products will have to be supported by evidence acceptable to a public which is more critical than the one that bought and used the present established insecticides.

Performance will have to be measured in new terms of effectiveness, ease of application and suitability for use in new devices, as well as possible effect on the operator, wildlife, beneficial insects, and on livestock and humans consuming the materials to which they are applied.

No one firm or agency can develop all the answers; it will require the cooperation of investigators interested in many fields. This does not mean that initiative and competition will have no place; we must not lose these. It does mean that old practices will have to be revised and better cooperative procedures adopted ,to secure the fundamental facts.

W. S. Gavin, of the American Cyanamid Company and Sanford J. Hill, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., discussed the joint DDT committee report relative to labeling. The committee in its report stressed adequate and realistic labeling and the discussion brought out that the Manufacturing Chemists Association labeling program should be followed.

Dr. Charles E. Palm, head of the entomology department of Cornell University, pointed to the "amazing contrast" between the time when dealers stocked "a few standard insecticides and fungicides and told customers how to use them."

Dr. Palm stressed the value of technical service men from industry, and urged following the materials into the field "and benefiting both the farmer and the dealer." Another very desirable development, he said, is that extensive testing and evaluation of new materials is being done by many firms before these materials become available for field trial.

George P. Lamb, a Washington, D. C., attorney, specializing in trade practice laws, discussed the theory and practice of the basing point price system and other forms of price marketing.

Chemical Marketing Modernization Advised

The need for changing marketing methods in order to obtain a larger share of consumers' purchases was the theme of a meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association, held in Detroit April 25.

L. I. Doan

L. I. Doan, vice-president in charge of sales for the Dow Chicago Company, Midland, Mich., in the keynote address, stressed the changing meth-

—Continued on page 43

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, April 28, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents

Latest reports by purchasing agents indicate that business is as good as, or better than, a month ago when, statistics show, it was approaching record peacetime proportions. Instances where business is reported lower are attributed to strikes and shortages of materials or labor. Further expansion is forecast, provided labor and price difficulties do not interfere, but it seems apparent now that scarce materials and products cannot be produced in sufficient quantities to meet the immediate all-out home and export demand.

Reconversion of industry has been completed more rapidly than expected, but the transition of labor to peacetime wages and productivity has encountered obstacles that have not been satisfactorily overcome and which continue to delay and limit expansion of production.

Buying conditions are reported to be more difficult now than during the war, when many nonessential uses of scarce strategic and critical materials were curbed or barred. Those deferred 1942-45 needs are pyramiding current demands and only continued high production can relieve the pressure on prices caused by this pentup demand. Some essential users would welcome the return of materials allocation, but those who would have no priority are definitely opposed.

Because of the uncertainty of material and labor costs, purchases for any extended delivery are generally being accepted on the basis of price in effect at time of delivery. This use of escalator clauses may be a cloud with a silver lining, by discouraging speculative purchases for future delivery.

Commodity Prices

Commodity prices are reported higher, with few exceptions, notably aluminum, and it is the unanimous opinion of purchasing agents that many prices are due for advances. So, the trend is upward.

When such a basic cost as labor advances, materials prices soon reflect the increase. When the prices of such basic industrial materials as fuel, steel, lumber, cotton, brass, paper, corn, and textiles advance, the increase is eventually reflected in processed materials and manufactured products. Transportation and other essential services are about to join

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ADS Acquired By N.Y. Industries

The American Druggists Syndicate, Inc., New York, has been acquired by the Greater New York Industries, Inc. Dr. Olaf I. Waring, who has been associated with the American Druggists Syndicate for the past thirty years, has been elected its president.

Others officers include Karl F. Milde, vice-president and secretary; John J. Klaus, treasurer, and John V. Helberg, secretary and assistant treasurer. Irving Michaels has been named sales manager.

The following have been elected directors:—Stewart B. Hopps, Lowell M. Birrell, Vincent J. Grefe, Dr. Waring and Mr. Milde.

OPA to Reexamine Vegetable Oils Costs

Officials of the Office of Price Administration extended a promise to the small processors of vegetable oils to reexamine the cost factors of this industry to see whether some relief might be provided them against the prize squeeze that has been in effect since the Commodity Credit Corporation discontinued subsidizing processors in the Summer of 1943.

Appearing before the senate small business investigating committee April 24, a group of small processors charged that the OPA was threatening the existence of the industry in refusing to see the realities of the case and in failing to recognize that their case was far different from that of any other industry that has appealed for relief.

Their present predicament was brought about by the fact that the industry was caught in a squeeze play between the time the CCC discontinued paying subsidies and the time the hold-the-line order was issued. At the time the CCC entered into its first contracts with the industry to subsidize processing of vegetable oils at one-half cent a pound, the OPA rolled back the ceiling prices to take care of the subsidy. The following year CCC dropped the subsidy program and before an adjustment in prices could be made the hold-the-line order was issued freezing prices at their then existing levels.

They said they were not asking for a full return of the one-half cent roll back but only a restoration of prices established under the GMPR. The fact that the small producers had been able to make a profit during the war, they argued, was due entirely to increased tonnage needed to fill the needs of the military, lend-lease, and other ex-quota business. This enabled the producers to reduce their unit coats and operate without a loss. Now this ex-quota business is eliminated and producers face the prospect of going in the red before the end of the year.

Refrigerating Engineers To Elect Officers

The New York section of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers will hold a dinner-meeting at the Martinique hotel, May 3, at which officers for the coming year will be elected. L. F. Livingston, manager of the extension division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will speak on "Research Makes Jobs."

Obituaries

George G. Henry

George G. Henry, former secretary-treasurer of the Mutual Chemical Company, New York, died in Wilmington, Del., recently. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Henry joined the Baltimore plant of the Henry Bower Manufacturing Company, shortly after his graduation from the University of Baltimore, and was with it for five years. In 1908 he joined the Mutual Chemical Company when the Henry Bower Company became one of the three companies that formed Mutual. In 1909 he became secretary of the new company and in 1925 was made secretary - treasurer, resigning that position at the end of 1935. Mr. Henry retired December 31, 1944, because of poor health.

Adolph G. Rosengarten, a director of Merck & Co., manufacturing chem-

—Continued on page 74

Barrett Plant Back In Use After Fire

The Barrett company's phthalic anhydride and naphthalene plants are back in production after several days' loss of time due to the fire at the Frankford plant, Philadelphia, on April 20. Buildings and equipments, which were used for the manufacture of several products, including the two-story structure which housed the benzol department, where the fire started, and stills of naphtha, cannot be restored and put to full operation for a few weeks. Office building, warehouses, power plants and laboratories were not damaged.

'Mother Hubbard' Suit Consent Decree Seen

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Justice and a committee from industry representing the defendant companies in the government's "Mother Hubbard" antitrust suit against the oil industry have entered into preliminary discussions that may eventuate in the suit's being dropped in favor of a consent decree. One such meeting was held last week and further conferences are expected in the next few weeks.

The negotiating committee for the industry is headed by James Cosgrover, of Continental Oil Company, and includes Charles Thompson, of Atlantic Refining Company; Buel Jones, of Standard Oil Company (Ind.); Rayburn Foster, of Phillips Petroleum Company; Oscar Dorwin, of the Texas Company; Carl Keiser, of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; Edward Hall, of Standard Oil Company (N. J.); P. O. Settle, of Gulf Oil Company, and David Searles, of the Pure Oil Company.

All but the latter two were in attendance at the first meeting April 19, held with Attorney-General Tom Clark. The discussions were described as being most general in terms and no proposals were put forth by either side. The industry has left Washington to confer with other members and it is likely that some tentative steps at drafting concrete proposals may be attempted at the new meeting with the department.

Monsanto, Ltd., Acquires Laucks Canadian Unit

Monsanto, Ltd., has acquired the capital stock of Laucks, Ltd., Canadian adhesive manufacturer, and will operate the company as a wholly owned subsidiary, according to William M. Rand, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis.

NPVLA Secretary

Theodore S. Moulton, one of the incorporators of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, has been elected association secretary. He was recently discharged as a captain in the army.

Late Markets

Pyrethrum Concentrate Cut

Prices for liquid pyrethrum concentrate 20 to 1 have been reduced to $6.75 per gallon by leading producers of material testing basis two grams pyrethins per 100 cc. Readjustment of prices on 30 to 1 testing 3 grams pyrethins per 100 cc. and on dewaxed concentrate 20% for aerosol bombs may follow.

Theobromine Up Sharply

Prices on theobromine have been advanced sharply. The alkaloid is clear of price control. The new prices are $3.75 per pound in 25 to 100-pound lots; smaller quantities, $3.95 to $4.10.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Apr. 25, 1946	Apr. 18, 1946	Apr. 27, 1945
134.9	**135.0**	**132.4**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price changes had a narrower scope in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week; they also had a slightly downward predominance in spite of a substantial boost for casein with the benefit of OPA. None of the other changes was of special significance: —waxes and menthol were still being advanced.

Production and shipments were still high in most lines—in all, in fact, in which it was possible to get a commensurate supply of raw materials

Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

ALOE—35 cs, Philadelphia National Bank; 56 cs, W R Grace & Co

ANISE, OIL—15 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co; 5 dms Arnhold & Co; 10 dms, R J Prentiss & Co; 5 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard

ANISE, STAR—100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall· 84 bgs

ARABIC GUM—300 bgs, Societe Fonciere De Syrie; 250 bgs, Thurston & Braidich; 50 bgs, Wm Allison & Co; 750 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co; 500 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co; 200 bgs, Frank Vliet Co; 300 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co; 21 bgs, National Import & Export Co; 1,500 bgs, Bank of London & South America; 110 bgs

ARTIST'S MATERIALS—20 cs, Winsor & Newton

BALATA—291 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co; 33 bgs, H A Aslett & Co

BAUXITE—13 cs, F P Gaskell & Co

BEES WAX—24 bgs, Cornelius Product Co; 9 bgs, Gillespie & Co; 53 bgs, National City Bank; 126 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co; 200 blocks, Arnold Doer Co

BERGAMOT OIL—1 cs, Yardley & Co

BONE CHARCOAL, SPENT—308 bgs, Hollies, Hurt & Co, Inc

BONE GLUE—300 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 200 bgs, Polish Trading Co; 1,000 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Corp

BRUCINE SULPHATE—1 cs

BRYONIA ROOT—5 cs, E Meer & Co

CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—105 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk

CANANGA OIL—3 dms

CANARY SEED—833 bgs, Louis Furth

CASEIN—500 bgs, Sun International Co

CASSIA—300 bls, 1 cs, A G Dunn; 400 bls, A Berlage Co; 100 bgs, Catz American Co; 120 bls, Joensson & Cross; 160 bales, Otto Gerdau Co; 25 bls, Archibald & Kendall; 800 bls, Arnhold & Co

BROKEN—13 bls, Geo Uhe Co

BUDS—40 bgs, A G Dunn

CAROB FLOUR—200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co

CASSIA OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co

CASTOR BEANS—2,610 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co

CHALK—1,000 tons, Taintor Trading Co; 2,400 bgs, National City Bank

CHALK FLINT—672 bgs, D C Andrews & Co

CHINA CLAY—75 cks, E Fougera & Co

CHROME ORE—2,252 tons, E J Lavino & Co

CINNAMON—62 bls, F O Nelson Co; 10 bls, Catz American Co; 74 bls, D C Andrews & Co

CITRONELLA OIL—11 dms, Joensson & Cross; 30 dms

COCA LEAVES—122 bls, Maywood Chemical Works

COCHINEAL—23 bgs, General Color Co

COD OIL—40 cks, 12 dms, F W Damon

CODLIVER OIL—225 dms, National City Bank; 455 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co; 10 dms, First National Bank; 325 dms, Arista Oil Products Co; 6 dms, Gondrand Shipping Co; 500 dms

CORIANDER SEED—125 bgs, H P Winter & Co; 125 bgs, A G Dunn

COSTOS ROOT—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co

COTTON LINTERS—970 bls, New England Waste Co; 789 bls, Kanders, Steuber & Co; 2,370 bls, Simons & Co; 12 bls, Tradesmen National Bank; 37 bls, Cowa Co

MOTES—96 bls, New England Waste Co

CRESYLIC ACID—90 dms, J H Faunce; 225 dms, Crowley Tar Product Co

CUMIN SEED—156 bgs, W E Martin Co

CYMBARUM OIL—67 dms, Consumers Import Co; 28 dms, Geismar & Co

DEXTRIN—50 bls, O E Isman; 120 bls,

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Bids Wanted

Acetone:—6,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington 25, D. C.; schedule 8263, opening April 30.

Coaltar, Liquid:—20,000 gallons; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington 25, D. C.; schedule 8263, opening April 30.

Drycleaning Solvent: — 4,000 gallons; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington 25, D. C.; schedule 8263, opening April 30.

Toilet Soap:—22,000 pounds, Chief Commodity Section, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington 25, D. C.; invitation 3-S-41156 opening May 1.

Wax:—71,000 pounds high melting point, Contracting & Purchasing Officer, Army Service Forces, Milan Arsenal, Milan, Tenn.; invitation 8, opening May 1.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

Lead Supply Increase Studied by CPA

OPD Washington Bureau

A comprehensive program to increase the nation's lead supply was announced April 20 by John W. Snyder, director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, following a meeting earlier in the week with heads of government agencies and leaders of industry concerned with the problem.

Measures agreed upon were:—Intensified efforts to salvage scrap lead, strict conservation and allocation to eliminate nonessential uses of lead, an effort to step up imports, special efforts to bring about early settlement of strikes, and exploration of new sources of supply, both at home and abroad.

Mr. Snyder said that the world shortage of lead is the result chiefly of lack of production in war-affected areas and universal war-time depletion of stockpiles. The shortage in the United States, he added, has been aggravated by shutdowns of mines and smelters due to labor-management disputes, inadequate recovery of scrap lead, and curtailment of imports.

American industry could use a record amount of 1,300,000 tons in 1946, but the supply now in sight is not over 835,000 tons, it is estimated.

The Department of State, the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have been directed by Mr. Snyder to investigate all possible foreign sources of supply. Recently 15,000 tons of available lead have been discovered in Japan, and the Department of State has cabled General Douglas MacArthur for information as to possible early shipment to the United States.

Although lead conservation by industry and government, scrap and salvage recoveries, and full utilization of our import quotas are all essential, only increased domestic production, Mr. Snyder emphasized, can solve our lead problem. Strikes in mines and refineries have already cost 50,000 tons of lead, he said, but prospects of early settlement are now good. He called upon the Department of Labor to review the manpower situation in the lead producing industry and to make plans to recruit workers if necessary.

In the long run, new United States sources of lead must be discovered, Mr. Snyder said, if this country is not to become a "have not" nation so far as lead is concerned. American lead mines have been heavily drawn upon during the war and for years before and may not now be able to supply more than five years of future consumption, he added. Mr. Snyder asked the Bureau of Mines for an intensification of lead prospecting and exploration of our mineral resources with a view of assuring our supply during the high-consumption years ahead.

Insect Repellent Compounds Discussed

OPD Washington Bureau

The preparation and physical properties of fifteen insect repellent compounds are described in a report released by the Office of the Publication Board of the Department of Commerce.

The compounds comprise acetates and benzoates of allyl, propenyl, and propyl phenols, phenolic ethers, and a related coumaran. All but one of the compounds were derived from paracresol.

Orders for the report should be addressed to the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order made payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Antifouling Paints Report Available

The interaction between antifouling paints and metallic materials on ship bottoms is discussed in a summary report released by the office of the publication board of the Department of Commerce. The report, together with three others, covers more than four years of research on antifouling paints.

Orders for the reports should be addressed to the board in Washington and should be accompanied by check or money order. Cost is $4 for photostat and 50 cents for microfilm.

Action of Congress on legislation vital to the administration's program (?) has become so confused recently that it is almost anyone's guess as to what will happen next. The situation can be written down as an indication of the state of mind of the individual members themselves as a result of the coming political elections.

One-third of the senate and the entire membership of the house will face the polls again next November, and members have lost all sense of party regularity and of what is best for the country as a whole, and are thinking only of how each particular bill affects his particular district. The situation is much like the days of tariff bill consideration when every free-trader would become a high-tariff advocate overnight on every product grown or made in his district.

A lot can happen in the next sixty days to straighten out the mess in which Congress finds itself—if public opinion can only make itself heard above the din of politics. There is some evidence that this is coming to pass on the OPA bill. The flood of letters protesting the house emasculation of this bill already is causing some of the senators to stiffen against pressure of the lobby favoring death of the agency.

Famine Relief Lags

Has anybody got a good slogan for the famine emergency program? The Food Emergency Committee would like to have it, because something has to be done to stir up greater interest among the American people in the needs of Europe for food.

The committee's mail daily includes scores of slogans, some catchy, and most of them headed in the right direction, but it is admitted that the slogan that will be THE slogan for food conservation this Spring has yet to be written. What is needed is something to impress on every person the need for a schedule of saving and conserving wheat and fats every day. This does not mean a poor or insufficient diet for Americans. There is plenty of food available aside from wheat products and fats. But there is need to make this saving a matter of personal self-denial for each American, every day and every week. The right slogan would drive home this point.

Our suggestion:—"Let's eat less for humanity."

Incendiary Prevents Fire

The wartime incendiary mixture known as "Goop" is likely to become an aid for control of forest fires as a result of demonstrations staged in the Northwest by the United States Forest Service in cooperation with the Chemical Warfare Service.

In Oregon and Washington this agent gave satisfaction in burning forest cuttings, one of the biggest contributors to forest fires. Officers loaned by CWS applied goop to piles of slashings which, though wet from recent snows, were speedily consumed. One of the peculiar things about this material is that dampness encourages the action of the compound, technically known as "Pyrogel," which is a paste composed of magnesium powder and other ingredients.

Logging operators can obtain goop through the regional forester for use under Forest Service supervision. The only cost involved is payment of the shipping charge from the nearest storage depot. Approximately twelve carloads have already been dispatched for such use in the two states mentioned. Goop, it is officially stated, has no commercial value.

Coal Needs Anticipation

The Department of the Interior is advising the chemical industry and other users of soft coal to place their orders for May deliveries of this fuel at once in spite of the fact that the coal strike is still on and may continue until the middle of the month—at least the steel industry expects it will run this long.

When the coal strike is over, there is going to be a rush to get supplies, with the prospect that many users urgently in need might not get any. It is going to be the job of the Solid Fuels Administration to prevent this if possible, and the way it proposes to do this is to screen the orders as they come in and give those most essentially in need the first call. If users wait until the strike is over to place their orders they may find themselves too late.

Tax-Cut Ideas Linger

President Truman's recent report of an even more favorable budgetary outlook for the current fiscal year than had previously been expected has started up again the arguments among business and congressional circles for a further lightening of the tax burden next year. It is pretty definite that nothing will be done this year, but the business element would like assurances of something to be done next year, possibly made retroactive to the first of the year.

In support of new tax cuts it is being contended that repeal of the excess profits tax and other reductions made last Fall already have contributed to a level of production and national income above earlier estimates. A further elimination of scaling down of oppressive levies, it is asserted, would give an added stimulus to business. Increased production is recognized as the most effective antidote for inflation.

The leaders in Congress and the Treasury who have to do with tax matters are making no promises, however. They prefer to wait until next year to see what the situation is then—and when, it is hoped, the country will be more stabilized and we will have a little better outlook of where we are going in the way of keeping employment and production up.

Rinderpest Vaccine Ready

The Chemical Warfare Service is turning over to UNRRA its entire surplus supply of rinderpest vaccine for distribution abroad, chiefly in China. Development of this vaccine was one of the unsung achievements of the CWS Biological Section when it was preparing the nation against the possibility of an invasion of enemy microbes and other pathologic organisms and pests.

Rinderpest is a disease that affects cattle. It spreads easily and quickly when once it starts in a herd. Working in close cooperation with the Canadian Biological Service, CWS developed a vaccine from fertile chicken eggs to use against the disease should it break out here or in Canada. Fortunately pathological warfare never came to pass and the vaccine has been in storage since its development.

China is reported in great need of

—*Continued on page 38*

Surgical Dressings Price Ceilings Lifted

OPD Washington Bureau

All types of surgical dressing, except tampons, sanitary napkins, foot products, such as corn plaster and elastic products, such as athletic supporters, have been suspended from price control, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

The suspension, effective April 24, requires manufacturers to make monthly reports to OPA, however, showing their previous ceilings and current selling prices, on a number of typical items. This will be done so that information as to the need for reinstatement of controls will be immediately available.

OCD Liquidation Procedure Formulated

OPD Washington Bureau

A new disposal procedure designed to facilitate rapid liquidation of surplus Office of Civilian Defense property was announced by the War Assets Administration. Property concentrated in urban areas will be offered to all purchasers at the same low fixed prices in the following order:—

(a) Federal priority claimants will have first opportunity to buy; (b) the community to which the property was charged by OCD during the war emergency will then be eligible to purchase any portion of the property it needs after orders from the Federal priority claimants have been filled; (c) Remaining property will be offered to other priority claimants and commercial users at "site" sales.

Phosphatic Fertilizers Shortage Acute

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Commerce reports that the phosphate rock industry of Tunisia may be able to approach its prewar level of activity this year, which should go a long way towards relieving the world-wide shortage of phosphatic fertilizers.

Charles C. Concannon, chief of the Chemicals and Drugs Division of the Office of International Trade, said that reports reaching the department show that exports of phosphate rock from Tunisia, normally the world's leading exporter, totaled about 100,000 tons in December, 1945, exceeding shipments for any other month since the area was liberated in 1943.

Exports, which averaged 1,698,000 tons in the period 1935-39, fell drastically in 1940 with the loss of the European markets. The Allied invasion of 1942 brought production practically to a standstill. By 1944 output totaled only 522,000 tons. Production activity has improved steadily after partial repair of damage to mines and port facilities and exports increased from 24,500 tons in 1944 to 604,000 tons in 1945.

In spite of the rapid recovery being made by Tunisia's industry from the war, however, fertilizer experts of the Department of Agriculture and the Civilian Production Administration estimate that there will still be a world shortage of about 2,000,000 tons of phosphates for fertilizer in the 1946-47 fertilizer year. There was an estimated shortage of 3,100,000 tons during the 1945-46 year.

In addition it is also expected that world shortage of nitrogenous materials for fertilizer in the new year will approximate 10 percent of needs. World supplies of potash will be adequate, it is said, only if the prewar level of production in Germany can be realized and the necessary transport can be mobilized. Officials are not looking for this to transpire, however, and say United States can expect no potash from Germany this year. All that is being produced in the American and British zones can be utilized in local consumption.

The 1946-47 production goal of primary potash salts has been set by CPA at 903,000 tons of K_2O equivalent, and against this minimum requirements are estimated at 964,000 tons. Of this amount 800,000 tons would be set aside for agriculture, 100,000 tons for chemical manufacture, 45,000 tons for export to Canada, and 19,500 tons for export to the West Indies, Latin America, etc.

Because of the prospective shortage of 61,000 tons for all purposes, CPA officials are now working on a program, with the support of the potash producers, to return this material to allocation June 1. The order has just started on its way through the various channels and has yet to reach the top side officials for decision. Reports published this week that the allocation program had been rejected by the top side are vigorously denied as it has not yet reached them for action.

What the top officials will do with the order when it reaches them is purely conjecture at this time. It is the policy of the CPA not to allocate any materials, but it has been impossible to follow this policy in all cases. And in view of the worldwide shortage of food and fertilizer which has made it necessary for the Combined Food Board and its fertilizer committee to decide to continue operating beyond the scheduled July 1 deadline, there is reason to believe that the CPA may again make an exception to the rule and authorize the return of potash to allocation.

—*Continued on page 45*

Indiana Standard Gives 22 Fellowships

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has established twenty-two graduate fellowships for research at seventeen educational institutions. The fields covered by the research will be chemistry, chemical engineering, engineering and marketing and management. Each fellowship will be worth approximately $1,500 a year.

The Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Indiana's crude-oil-producing subsidiary, also will sponsor fellowships in geology, chemistry, geophysics, petroleum engineering, electronics and accounting.

"Quinine Joe"

The story of "Quinine Joe" is new only in its presentation. Actually, it began many years ago when first he became associated with NYQ's Quinine extractional activities. Long experience with Quinine Sulfate provides a sound basis for the certainty that, from start to finish, every step in the NYQ process is carefully controlled to make it consistently USP.

NYQ salutes a rugged individual—"Quinine Joe."

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Symbol of Quality

Gum Rosin Research For New Uses Urged

The development of new uses for gum rosin may most feasibly be found in cooperating with the government in its unexcelled research activities, and by use of an aggressive national, or even international advertising program, Harley Langdale, president of the American Turpentine Farmers

Harvey Langdale

Association, told members at the tenth annual meeting, held in Valdosta, Ga., April 17-18.

Stressing the need for development, Mr. Langdale said that the sulphate industry and tall oil have now opened up new avenues of competition, and "it is up to us to do something about it."

The end of the war will inevitably bring slackening demand and increased production, and many products for which rosin has heretofore been used as a substitute will again reappear in world trade, Mr. Langdale said. Because of this the association is pressing its fight for the unrestricted export of rosin.

A. L. Brogden, chairman of the gum naval stores industry planning committee, also stressed the importance of planning for the future. He called for the members to be active and co-

—*Continued on page 76*

Standard Brands Plans Research Laboratory

Standard Brands, Inc., New York, will begin construction immediately on a new research laboratory, to cost $1,000,000, adjacent to its present Fleischmann laboratories in the Bronx, New York. The new laboratory, which is expected to be finished early next year, and the Fleischmann laboratories will be operated as a single unit and handle all fundamental research for the corporation.

Elected Vice-President

Fabian Bachrach

David B. Dyche, since 1942 treasurer of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has been elected a vice-president.

Chemicals Output In U.S. Zone Gains

OPD Washington Bureau

Output of chemicals in the United States occupational zone of Germany during January was somewhat higher than in December, according to a report of the Military Government on industrial activity in the zone for the month, issued by the War Department April 22.

The Hoechst plant was able to maintain its December rate of production of pharmaceuticals and biologicals, since coal supplies were not actually shut off by low water in the Main river, it was stated. Nitrogen output rose to 2,000 tons, which yields almost 10,000 tons of cyanamid for fertilized. This represents operation at about 50 percent of capacity. There was some increase in output of calcium carbide and a slight decline in that of soap.

Supplies of arsenic in Germany are far below requirement for agricultural insecticides. It is planned to import 2,000 tons of arsenic which are to be converted into 6,000 tons of calcium arsenate for protection of crops.

Production of soda ash totaled about 2,500 tons in January. The lone producer of soda ash in U. S. zone is the Kali Chemie AG.

Sulphuric Acid Plant Planned by du Pont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., plans construction of a sulphuric acid plant near Richmond, Va., at a cost of $1,500,000. When completedpleted, the plant will be operated by the Grasselli Chemical department.

Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Cereal Chemists, General Brook hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 13-16.

American Dairy Science Association, Ames, Ind., June 18-20.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., May 6-9.

American Institute of Chemists, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 17-18.

American Leather Chemists Association, Lake George, N. Y., June 19-21.

American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, May 15-17.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, Chateau Lake Louise, Alberta, Canada, June 10-13.

American Society of Refrigerating Engineers' Spring Meeting, St. Paul, Minn., June 2-5.

American Spice Trade Association, Astor hotel, New York, May 6-8.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Convention hall, Atlantic City, N. J., April 30-May 2.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Advisory Committee, Ritz-Carlton hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 3-4.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, June 2-4.

Metal Powder Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 13.

National Association of Corrosion Engineers, President hotel, Kansas City, Mo., May 7-8.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, French Lick, Ind., June 17-19.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Chicago, May 27-29.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Sherman hotel, Chicago, May 14-16.

National Fertilizer Association, French Lick, Ind., June 10-12.

Proprietary Association of America, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 13-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Seaview Country Club, Seaview, N. J., June 13-14.

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17.

Powder Metallurgy Medal Won by Jones

The Stevens Institute of Technology last week bestowed its second annual Powder Metallurgy Medal on Dr. William D. Jones, secretary of the British firm, Powder Metallurgy, Ltd., which he founded.

In accepting the medal, Dr. Jones said that powder metallurgy in the future would develop along three lines:—As a technique in handling the primary metals; for manufacture of shaped components for use either in stressed or unstressed positions, and for manufacture of articles that have physical properties that cannot be obtained by other techniques.

Plastics Society Discusses Materials Supply Situations

Discussion of the supply situation in the plastics industry featured the annual conference of the Society of the Plastics Industry, held in the Commodore hotel, New York, last week.

The demand for products entering the plastic industry exceeds the supply by an average of 3 to 1, W. S. Landes, president of the Plastics Materials Manufacturers Association, and vice-president of the Celanese Corporation of America, told the meeting. He said that the total output of plastics today is running almost 2 to 1 compared to 1941, and that shipments of all types of molding material are running 5 to 3 compared with 1941.

An explanation of the heavy demand for plastics, Mr. Landes said, could be the man in the street to the industrial designer have been made aware of plastics and they are turning to plastics, not only because of the actual merit, but to relieve shortages of other materials.

The material producers, Mr. Landes explained, were denied the privileges of expanding plant capacity during the war, except in a few cases. He said that the newer plastics were expanded where they were required for a decidedly important war use in volume, but the rule was that as long as the manufacturer's capacity was sufficient to take care of the demand for war

W. S. Landes

purposes, no priorities for expansion were granted.

Discussing the available supplies of thermoplastic molding material, Mr. Landes said:—

If we take 1939 as 100 percent, by 1941 the production had reached approximately 300 percent. Today, at the end of the first quarter of 1946, it is approximately 750 percent. The ratio is 2.5 to 1 compared to 1941. By 1947 we expect it to reach 1,730 percent, which will be 2.3 times the current rate of production. In spite of these increases the supply today is totally inadequate and I believe we will have the same situation next year.

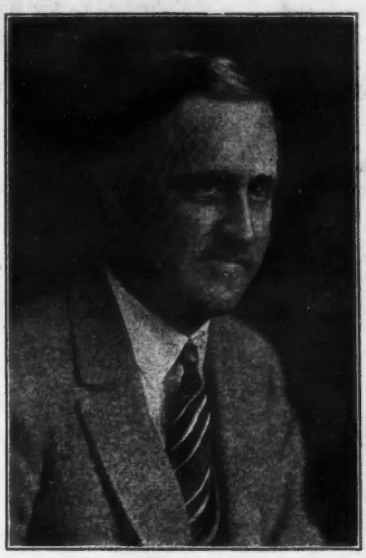
Future Outlook

In discussing future production, Mr. Landes stated that the expenditures for new plants on increased facilities by plastic material manufacturers would involve an estimated total of $107,000,000 with an increase of pro-

—*Continued on page 76*

German Research Future Gloomy, Scientists Told

Future scientific research in Germany will be reduced to a very low minimum, Dr. Roger Adams, profes-



Dr. Roger Adams

sor of chemistry at the University of Illinois, who recently returned from a survey of the chemical industry in that country, told the National Academy of Sciences last week at its first open meeting in four years.

Dr. Adams reported that Americans are reorganizing German universities on an entirely different basis from the British and French in their zones, and that this will result in confusion. There will be less research in the universities as the government will be unable to support them on previous standards, he predicted.

The principal loss of research will be suffered by the laboratories of the I. G. Farbenindustrie, which previously employed 90 percent of the chemists graduated from German schools, Dr. Adams said. These industries will be forced to work on such a low level that their laboratories will be greatly diminished, he declared.

Pharmaceutical Makers To Get Sufficient Corn

OPD Washington Bureau

Assurances have been given by the Department of Agriculture to the pharmaceutical manufacturers and the chemical industry that they will not be frozen out in obtaining sufficient supplies of corn to meet their needs under the new corn purchase program recently announced.

In a statement by the department April 25, it was stated that corn purchased by the department will be (1) exported as whole grain for human consumption, (2) exported as processed meal and grits, and (3) supplied to domestic processors for the manufacture of essential products approved by the department. These products will be principally the starches needed by basic industries such as steel, textile, pharmaceutical and paper.

While the chemical industry was not mentioned in the announcement, it was learned later that the Civilian Production Administration had been assured that the needs of the industry for corn for the manufacture of butyl alcohol will be met.

The Department has announced its intention of purchasing 50,000,000 bushels of corn grading No. 3 or better and corn grading No. 4 on test weight. The department is offering producers 30 cents a bushel above the ceiling price in order to bring the corn out of hiding.

Barbiturates Federal Control Asked in Bill

OPD Washington Bureau

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts has introduced a bill (H. R. 6178) in the house to extend the coverage of the Federal narcotic laws to manufacture and sale of barbiturates. The bill has been referred to the house ways and means committee.

Under the provisions of her proposal all the restrictions now imposed on narcotics under these laws would apply with equal force to barbiturates. If the usual course is followed by the ways and means committee the bill will be referred to the Narcotics Bureau for report, and indications are that the Bureau would report adversely on it.

It is recalled that at a conference last year held by the American Pharmaceutical Association on the barbiturate problem, representatives of the bureau expressed the view that it was a problem that could best be handled by the States rather than the Federal bureau with its limited funds and manpower.

BISMUTHS BY MERCK

Two steps in the production of Merck Bismuth Products

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Subnitrate

Subgallate

Subsalicylate

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

April 25, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs.....lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works..lb. .50 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .90 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.96
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.98 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works....100 lbs. 6.98 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.62
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .42 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .56 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .59
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .56 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —

Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder).
gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —

Bromer's bbls.....lb 1.11 - —

Acid, cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms...lb. No stocks
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms.. c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .23½- .26½
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls...lb. .21 - —
dms.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil,[1] a.d., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l. c.l..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Cresylic, dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .73 - —
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-240°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .600 - —
medium grade (220°-240°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .606 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .546 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks., lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenyoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Salt, fib., dms., c.l., works.lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .23
kgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .43½- .45
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd.E..lb. .46 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis. lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return. Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis..lb. .06½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns. lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24½- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less. lb. .26 - .26¼
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XH, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Acid, lauric, dist., 95%, dms.lb. .23 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. .21½- .22
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic,[1] kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms...lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works. lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms.....kilo. 6.50 - 6.80
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra, lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12¼- —
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., dlvd. E.. gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - .52
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works. lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .19¼- —
Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —

Acid, sulphuric, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.36
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[1] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .62½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - —
kgs.....lb. .63½- —
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[1] CP, 100-lb. pkgs....lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -26.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works. lb. .32 - .33
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.95 - 2.90
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.07
granular, cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.34 - 2.02
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
dms.....lb. 95 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .2150- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2250- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .2060- —
tankwagons, frt. alld.lb. .2130- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2060- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .085½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Denatured,[1,7] CD14, cms., c.l., works, E..gal. .613 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .633 - .653
tanks, E. dlvd.....gal. .543 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .612 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .632 - .653
tanks, E. works.....gal. .542 - —
Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .62½- .65½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53½- —
SD23G, dms., c.l., works..gal. .652 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .672 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .562 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63 - .66½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .66½- .69½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .55 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .65 - .68
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .65 - .68
tanks, E. works.....gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Controls on Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order

[4]—General Preference Order

[5]—Conservation Order

[6]—Allocation

[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., wks. gal. 17.12½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 17.76 -17.79
tanks.....gal. 17.65½- —
absolute, dms., c.l., works. gal. 18.67½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 18.71 -18.74
tanks.....gal. 18.60½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works. lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works .lb. .0655- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760 —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., imol., c.l., dlvd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .31½ - —
99%, dms., imol., c.l., dlvd.. gal. .41½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl)
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .65

Alcohol, propyl, normal, dms., works..gal. .67 - —
smaller containers works gal. .67 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .60 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns.. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb .35 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N Y lb .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .50 - —
Tidol, dms., works.....lb .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms ..gal. 1.20 - —
Tris root, bgs..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock ... long ton.80.00 -83.50
Algarobilla price based on ocean $12 and $1 insurance per long ton. frt. at
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet, root, bgs.....lb. .32 - .90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, futures bgs. lb .15 - 15½
Allyl bromide, obys. 5,000 lbs., works..lb .90 - —
smaller lots works.....lb 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms. c.l., dlvd....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb No stocks
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .43 nom
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb .32 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls....lb .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ref. dms works frt. equald..lb. .23½- .24
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks. gal .89½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal .91½ - —
tanks, works.....gal .93½- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l. works lb 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb 1.90- —
tanks, works.....lb 1.00 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram 1.00 - 1.10

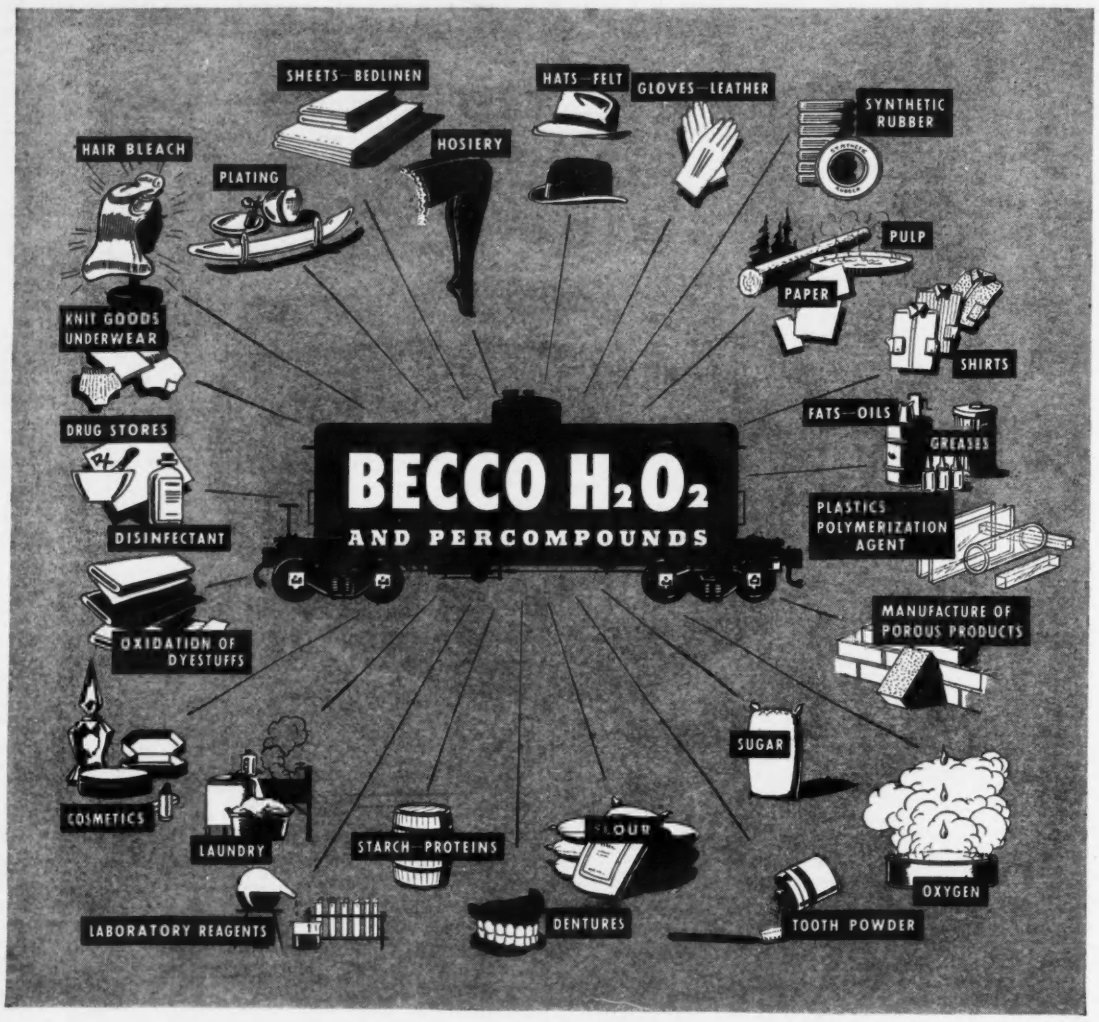
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .18 - .19
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. 12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .25 - .27
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .26 - .27
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. 10½- .48
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. 10½- .11
20%, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 06½- .09½
Solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- —
Oxide, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .10 - —

Alumina hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works.....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 10% Al (OH)₃ dms., 10,000 lbs. or or more, f.o.b. ship't point. lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03½- .03⅝
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03⅝- .04
conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17½- —
contract, works.....lb. .16½- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20½- —
contract, works.....lb. .19½- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .75 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms ...lb. .16 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 80-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .34½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).

Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink., 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 -
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, 150 lb. dms..lb. .33 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .60 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms...lb. .38 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.. lb. .42 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 6.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls..lb. .34 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works... ton.61.50 - —
Aqua, 26°, coys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, f.t. alld..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .15½- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .10½- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .11½- —
Bromide, gran. NF, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. 09½- .09¾
ens. .....lb. .14½- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammonium, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.37
jars .....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.85 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.30 - 1.35
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .94 - .97
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point.....ton.50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.22.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran. bbls.....lb. .22 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .36½- .38½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs...lb. .27 - .29
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .24 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .21
Sulphate,[1] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.22.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports....ton.22.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 45% obys, works.....lb. .09 - —
dms., works.....lb. .04 - —
yellow, 23%, obys., works..lb. .03 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
jars .....lb. .37 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25



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White powder. Contains 14.2% active oxygen. Exceedingly stable even at temperatures above 100° C.

BECCO CALCIUM PEROXIDE—60%
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BECCO ZINC PEROXIDE—55%
White powder. Contains 7.4% active oxygen. Extremely stable even at 100° C.

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Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide—100 vol. (27.5% by weight)
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Acetyl Peroxide Solution
Pyrophosphate Peroxide
Potassium Persulfate
Ammonium Persulfate
Urea Peroxide

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Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)			
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.50	- 5.75
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.00	- 6.75
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs	6.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	5.15	- —
Amyl acetate, ex fuse oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	- —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl)			
Butyrate, dms	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.06	- —
Ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.085	- —
Nitrite, USP, bots	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- —
Salicylate, bots	lb.	.98	- .99
Stearate, dms., works	lb.	.43	- —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works	lb.	.657	- .685
NF, dms	lb.	2.30	- 2.50
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls.	lb.	1.39	- 1.40
imported, natural, bls.	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Angostura bark, bls	lb.	.21	- .22
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	- —
tanks, works, frt. alld	lb.	.10½	- —
Salt, dms, works	lb.	.22	- .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Chinese	lb.	.37	- .38
Cyprus, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Mexican, bgs., futures	lb.	.34½	- .35
Syrian, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Turkish, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Anisic aldehyde, dms	lb.	2.75	- —
cns., bots	lb.	2.90	- 3.25
Annatto, paste, bxs	lb.	.34	- .39
Seed, bgs	lb.	.13½	- .13¾
Antarsacene, 80-85%, bbls., works,	lb.	.55	- —
90%, bbls., works	lb.	.60	- —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls	lb.	.70	- —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).			
Chloride, solut., cbys	lb.	17	- —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- 17¼
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs.	lb.	.16¼	Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs	lb.	20	22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	16½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	16¾	- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E of Miss. River	lb.	No stocks	
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	17	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	17½	- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton	lb.	2.00	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.10	- 2.20
Apomorphine, bots	oz.	23.20	-23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls	lb.	14	16
Archil extract, bbls	lb.	No stocks	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.17	- .18
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots	oz.	6.10	- 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 79%, bgs., shipment point, 100 kilos (100% purity)	45.00		- 47.00
Arnica flowers, bbls	lb.	2.15	- 2.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls	lb.	10½	- —
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots	lb.	1.55	- —
Metal, lump, c.l.	lb.	No prices	
Sulphide, yellow, bbls	lb.	No stocks	
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous and Arsenic, white)			
White, powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	04	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	- —
Asafetida, cs	lb.	.54	- .60
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.75	- .80
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).			
Asbestos, fiber[1] 5D and 5K bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines	ton	49.50	- —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis	ton	44.00	- —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis	ton	32.00	- —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	28.50	- —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	26.50	- —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	22.50	- —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	19.00	- —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	16.50	- —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	15.50	- —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J.	lb.	.10½	- —
California, dms., c.l.	ton	36.40	- —
l.c.l.	ton	41.40	- —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l.	ton	60.00	- —
l.c.l.	ton	90.00	- —
B, bulk, c.l.	ton	38.50	- —
l.c.l.	ton	55.00	- —
Egyptian	ton	No stocks	
Gilsonite,[1] brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines	ton	30.00	-32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines	ton	20.50	- —
seconds, 300-390° F, fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines	ton	25.50	- —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton	30.50	- —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb	05½	- 12
process form, bgs., works	lb.	09¾	- 10
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines	ton	30.50	- —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex.	metric ton	27.50	- —
Asphaltum, South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy	ton	22.00	-23.00
l.c.l., same basis	ton	24.00	-25.00
tanks, same basis	ton	15.00	- —
Atropine, bots	oz.	9.85	- —
Sulphate, bots	oz.	7.25	- —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Barbasco root,[1] (see Cube root).			
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb.	.75	- .80
Barbital, dms	lb.	3.50	- 3.60
Sodium, dms	lb.	3.75	- 3.80
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	43.00	- —
precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton	60.00	-70.00
l.c.l., works	ton	65.00	-75.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton	65.00	-75.00
l.c.l., works	ton	70.00	-80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works	ton	.27½	- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.25	- .27
pure, bbls., kgs	lb.	.10	- .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works	ton	78.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton	78.00	- —
bbls., c.l., works	ton	75.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton	80.00	- —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	- .13
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	.18	Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls	lb.	.06½	- .07¼
Hydroxide, bbls., works	lb.	.15	- .18
Iodide, bots	lb.	4.02	- 4.83
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	09¼	- .11¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	- .11¼
Oxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- .13
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- .15
grd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Silicofluoride, bbls	lb.	.17	- .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up	lb.	21	- —
smaller lots	lb.	22	- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls	lb.	.09¼	- .10
kgs.	lb.	12	- —
Barytes,[1] floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis	ton	27.65	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton	26.65	- —
ex whse., N. Y	ton	30.00	- —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis	ton	25.35	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton	26.35	- —
ex whse., N. Y	ton	34.00	- —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines,	ton	17.50	- —
96.75%, bgs., mines	ton	18.00	- —
Ore, apprxt. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton	6.50	- —
Bauxite bulk, mines	ton	7.00	-10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Barberry bark, bgs	lb.	.13	- .19
Belladonna leaves, bls	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Root, bls	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works,	ton	11.00	- —
325 mesh, bgs., works	ton	14.00	- —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.70	- 1.10
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.45	- .55
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Benzidin base, bbls	lb.	.70	- —
Benzocaine, cns	lb.	3.20	- 3.65
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works,	gal.	.20	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.15	- —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.15	- —
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys	lb.	.20½	- .26
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib ctns, works	lb.	1.95	- —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns	lb.	.60	- .75
dms.	lb.	.49½	- .55
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)			
Benzoate, f.f.c., dms	lb.	1.05	- 1.15
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.20	- —
refined, cbys.	lb.	.21	- —
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	4.00	- 6.25
Formate, cns	lb.	2.70	- 2.95
Propionate, bots	lb.	1.65	- 2.65
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Benzylidineacetone, bots	lb.	2.25	- 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb.	9.50	- —
Berberine bisulphate, cns	lb.	No stocks	
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	No stocks	
Sulphate, cns	lb.	No stocks	
Berberis root, bls	lb.	.20	- .30
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.25	- .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.75	- —
Salicylate, dms	lb.	6.00	- —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works,	lb.	.31	- —
Betapicoline, 90%, rst. dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.60	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.85	- —
96%, dms., works	lb.	2.05	- —
98-99%, works	lb.	2.20	- —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	- —
Beth root, bls	lb.	.43	- .44
Bismuth chloride, bots	lb.	2.00	- —
jars	lb.	2.25	- —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots	lb.	2.81	- 2.90
jars	lb.	2.75	- —
Hydroxide, bots	lb.	2.41	- 2.46
cns.	lb.	2.25	- —
Metal, ton lots	lb.	1.25	- —
Nitrate, cryst., bots	lb.	1.41	- 1.46
cns.	lb.	1.80	- —
Oxychloride, bots	lb.	2.14	- 2.19
cns., dms., kgs	lb.	2.10	- —
Subbensoate, bots	lb.	2.61	- —
fib. dms	lb.	2.40	- —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms.,	lb.	1.90	- 1.97
bots., cns	lb.	1.50	- 1.65
X-ray, 5-lb. bots	lb.	2.70	- —
fib. dms	lb.	2.75	- —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
fib. dms	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Subiodide, bots	lb.	4.10	- 4.35
fib. dms	lb.	4.12	- —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
bots.	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms	lb.	2.50	- —
5-lb cans	lb.	2.64	- 2.80
Sulphocarbolate, bots	lb.	1.71	- 1.76
fib. dms	lb.	2.65	- —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms	lb.	2.40	- —
cns.	lb.	2.45	- 2.50
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	- —
2, bgs, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	- —
3, bgs, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11	- —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	- —

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. . . and the Continental clan is big! We make paper packages of all sorts . . . liquid-tight paper containers and cups, fibre cans and drums. Wherever you see packaged goods, you'll find containers made by the Paper Division of the Continental Can Company. Right now we can't make enough containers to go around, but the time will come when we can supply all requirements.

Tune in "Continental Celebrity Club" every Saturday night over coast-to-coast CBS Network

Black, bone, 457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are 1c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .056 - -
l.c.l., works.....lb. 06 - -
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .062 - -
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06625- -
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .067 - -
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .08½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .05 - -
Thermatomic, bgs., c.l., works, l.a...lb. .04 - -
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. 06½- -
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- -
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - -
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - -
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- -
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- -
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- -
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - -
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- -
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .87½- -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- -
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05½- —
bags .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 -
l.c.l., works.....ton.96.00 - -
pulp, 66%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - -
l.c.l., same basis....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.80
Blood,[1,3] dried, 13-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 13-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 5.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13 - -
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Blue,[4] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis....lb. .25 - .35
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .35 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis. lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .16 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls. lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis lb 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate)
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.37.00 -45.00
junk, bulk, same basis..ton.35.00 - -
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works. ton.35.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works ....ton.36.00 - -
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D)
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots ex whse ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
Borax, tech., 99½% powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - -
Bromstyrol .....lb. 5.20 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see Al)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works lb. .60 - 80
moulding, cns., dms., same basis lb 90 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis lb 85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. 45 - .50
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .21 - .24
Brown, iron-oxide, cure, precip., cks., works. lb 12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb 07½ -
Sap, crystals works..... lb 12 - -
powdered lb 18 - -
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. 06½- .09
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis lb 0235 -
Italian type, bbls., works. lb 09½ - 10
Brown, Sienna, raw, American, bbls., works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works lb 08 - 0
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .08½- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb 04½ -
Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N Y lb 04½- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans lb 05½ -
Minneapolis .... lb 0535- -
Pittsburgh . lb 05 - -
ex car, Los Angeles.. lb. .05½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle lb 05½ -
ex whse, Los Angeles lb 05½ -
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle lb 06½ -
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works lb 09 -
special, bbls., works .. . lb 12 -
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 35 - -
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs .... oz 30 -
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .83
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs .... lb .30 -
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .3
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms lb 08 -
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, (prog. 3 gal 03½ -
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .2035- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2085- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1935- —
tankwagon, same basis.lb. .1985- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1900- —
Butyl acetate, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- -
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- -
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - -
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- -
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ¼ per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- -
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- -
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- -
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - -
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - -
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - -
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½-
Stearate, dms.....lb. .51½- -
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.60
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 -

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.90
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.25 - -
cns. .....lb. 4.00 - -
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,5] ingots or sticks, dlvd. lb. .90 - -
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb .95 - -
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).

Spot Deliveries

HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA White
CITRIC ACID
CALCIUM CITRATE
ROCHELLE SALTS
RED LEAD
CAUSTIC POTASH
SODIUM BICHROMATE
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity
COPPER SULPHATE
OXALIC ACID
SODIUM SULPHITE High Purity
ZINC OXIDE American & French Process
LITHARGE
CHROMIC ACID

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.80 - 2.84
smaller lots, lb. 2.95 - 3.32
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 3.00 - 3.04
smaller lots, lb. 3.15 - 3.41
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots, lb. 2.06 - 2.34
Hydrobromide, bots, lb. 5.20 - 5.87
Calabar beans, bgs., futures, lb. .80 - —
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls, lb. .50 - .53
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld., lb. 07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, N.F., jars, lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works, ton. 80.00 - —
dlvd., ton. 87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars, lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd., ton. 18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., dlvd., ton. 28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works, ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton. 18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd., ton. 28.00 -44.50

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; maximum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Calcium cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies, lb. .25 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls., lb. .52 - —
dms., lb. .57 - .64
cns., lb. 70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs., lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots, lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Hypochlorite, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .22 - .26½
cans, in cases, same basis, lb. .3778- .4225
Iodide, bots., jars, lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms., lb. .24 - —
USP, bbls, lb. .25 - .31
Laurate, bbls., lb. .28 - .34
Mandelate, USP dense, fluffy, dms., lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal dms., lb. 22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100 - gram bots., per gram 10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works, ton. 75.00 - —
food grade, bbls, 10 cwt. over works, lb. 07 - 07½
less than 10, works, lb. 08 - 10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs., 100 lbs. 11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt equald., lb. 06 - 06½
tribasic, bbls, c.l., works, lb. 0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. 0645- 0658
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms., lb. 15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works, lb. 06¼- —
l.c.l., works, lb. 06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .28 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).

Calcium sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works, lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls, lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 5%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms., lb. .13¾- .16¾
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works, lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls, lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Calomel, bbls., dms., lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor, natural, lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.), lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls., lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls., lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots, lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots, lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, lb. .84 - —
Camphor, monobromated, dms., lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, bgs., lb. 9.00 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsium oleoresin, USP VII, cns., lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls., gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, lb. .37 - .38
Canadian, bgs., lb. .38 - .39
Danish, bgs., lb. .30 - .31
Dutch, bgs., lb. .35 - .36
futures, bgs., lb. .28 - .28½
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs., lb. .37 - .38
natural, bgs., futures, lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs., lb. No stocks
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs., lb. No stocks

Carbazole, 90%, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works, lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works, lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .37 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .30 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
tanks, works, lb. .21½- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works, lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis, lb. .10¾- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R., lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls., lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l., gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., gal. 1.01 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld., gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld., gal. .76 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld., gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld., gal. 1.03 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld., gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld., gal. .83 - —
5 or 10 gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld., gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld., gal. 1.10 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld., gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld., gal. .96 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld., gal. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld., gal. 1.23 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l. gal. .83 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., gal. .90 - —
USP, cbys., lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.35 - 1.40
medium, cs., lb. 1.30 - 1.35
decorticated, Guatemala, cs., lb. 1.10 - 1.12
India, cs., lb. 1.15 - 1.20
green, Alleppey, bgs., lb. .87 - .88
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd., gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd., gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 200,000 USP units per gm., bots., works, lb. 37.80 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works, lb. 5.42 - —
dms., works, lb. 7.65 - —
8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
dms., works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
3,300 USP units per gm., dms., works, lb. .66 - .71
Carvol, bots., lb. 16.00 -20.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk, c. .43 - .45
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l., lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point, lb. .33 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .33¼- —
less than 2,000 lbs. same basis, lb. .33¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis, lb. .34¼- —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis, lb. 33¾- —
less than 2,000 lbs., lb. .35¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more, lb. 33 - —
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more, lb. 34¼- —
Cassia,[1] China buds, bgs., futures, lb. .46 - .47
rolls, selected, cs., futures, lb. .46 - .47
extra select, broken, bbls., lb. .41½- .42
Cassia fistula, bakts., lb. .28 - .30
Castor bean,[1,7] bgs., c.i.f. first arrival point, U.S., long ton. 118.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works, unit-ton. 3.15 - 4.75
Castoreum, nat., cns., lb. 12.00 -13.00
synthetic, cns., lb. 21.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, lb. dms., frt. alld., lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms., lb. 3.25 -
Catnep, bls., lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs., lb. 1.00 Nom.
Indian, bgs., lb. 24½- .25
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more, lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis, lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld., lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs. works, lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld., lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works, lb. .46 - —

Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.

Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5%) propionyl content), 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld., lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works, lb. .48 - —

Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.

Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more, lb. .30 - —

THIOURACIL by CALCO

A new era in medicine has dawned with the introduction of a substance that controls excessive production of an internal glandular secretion by chemical means . . . THIOURACIL.

Calco has made THIOURACIL available to pharmaceutical manufacturers just as in the past it brought to this industry such exceptional chemotherapeutic agents as the sulfa drugs.

★ *Technical bulletins available*

★ *Technical service is ready to assist in application problems*

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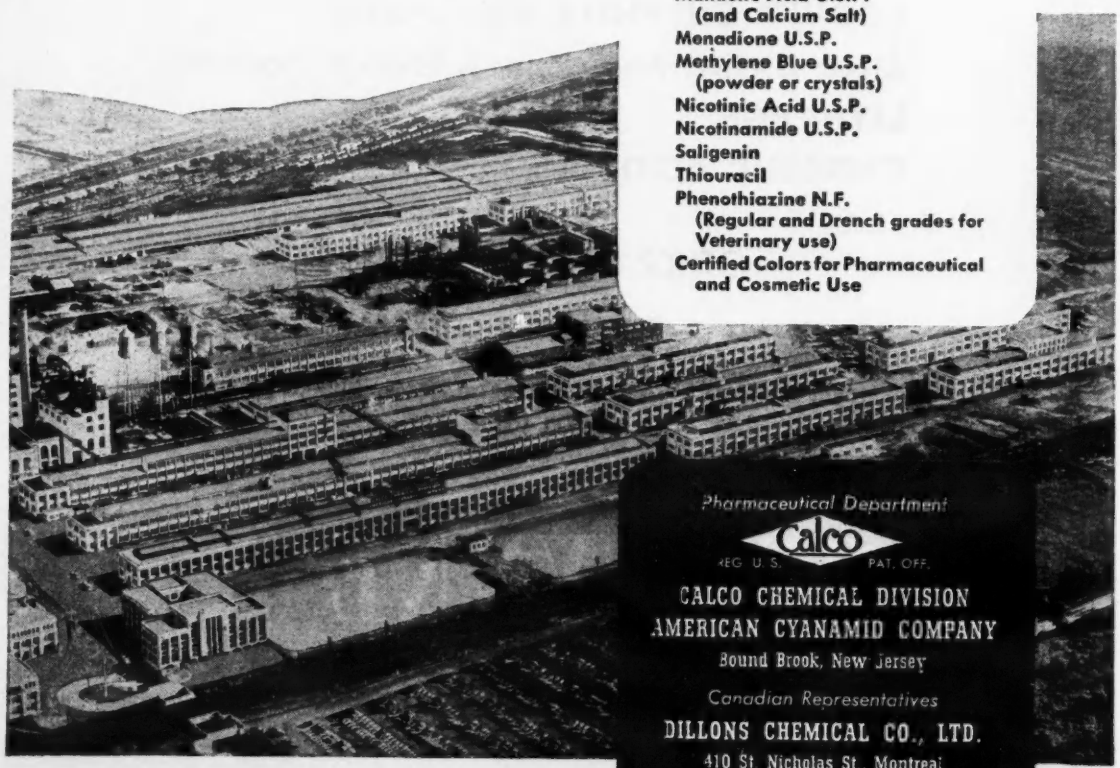
CALCO'S Bulk Pharmaceuticals

SULFADIAZINE U.S.P.
(powder or micro crystal)
. . . the Sulfa drug of choice
Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine
Sodium Sulfamerazine
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal, and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal, and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine U.S.P.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Aminoacetic Acid U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
(and Calcium Salt)
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder or crystals)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Saligenin
Thiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F.
(Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use



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OPD—4-29-1946 15

Cortez and the meteors

WHEN Cortez conquered Mexico, the Aztecs told him that they obtained their iron from heaven.

Cortez, of course, was incredulous and assumed that the Aztecs extracted iron from the ore. He discovered later, however, that they were completely ignorant of any method of extraction.

Actually, the Aztecs had told the truth. Their iron was not of terrestrial origin—but was of meteoric origin!

Modern research has shown that almost the only occurrences of metallic iron are as minute specula disseminated through basaltic rocks. In combination, it occurs in most natural waters, in plants, and as a constituent of blood. The variation of physical properties which attends on heating iron led to the view that it exists in allotropic forms. This has been proved by X-ray analysis.

Since 1867, every iron compound bearing the Mallinckrodt trade mark has been manufactured in strict conformity with Mallinckrodt's tradition of fine chemicals. **For iron compounds of uniformity and dependability, specify Mallinckrodt Iron Chloride, Citrate, Iodide, Nitrate, Oxide, Pyrophosphate, Phosphate, Subsulfate, Sulfate, Iron & Ammonium Citrate (Brown & Green), etc.**

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CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL

UNIFORM • DEPENDABLE • PURITY

Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .55 - —
egs., works.....lb. .61 - —
Cerium oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
Papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.82.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .65 - .70
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.35.00 -36.80
bur. bgs., included, c.l., works..ton.38.00 -40.80
briquets, bulk, c.l., works... ton.44.50 -40.80
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.49.50 -51.80
granular, all grades, bgs., works..ton.46.80 -49.80
screenings, bgs., works..ton.31.20 -33.15
Pinewood,[1] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points. ton.20.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.30.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[2,3] standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.23 - 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.47 - 3.80
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 2.62 - 2.98
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.46 - 8.32
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.21 - 9.07
Chillies (see Pepper red).

China clay,[1] dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 7.00 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -16.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l. works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks.,l .c.l., ex whse.ton.41.00 -
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .92 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .94
Chlorinated rubber,[4] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l....lb. .05½- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald..100 lbs 2.50 - —
1 wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .22
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyl. 100-lb. cyls., same basis lb .32 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse .....lb 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse .....lb 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms .....lb 3.00 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms lb 3.00 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 22% Cr bbls., works..lb .32 - .34
ton lots, works ..lb .30 - .33
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb .07½ -
7½%, bbls., cs..lb .06¼ -

Chrome, fluoride, bbls., wks..lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 6.62
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cas..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., ozs., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, ozs., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchonine[6] small, cryst., ozs., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
large, cryst., ozs., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, ozs., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms..lb. .85 - 1.00
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, O, bls., futures..lb. .5700- —
OO, bls., futures.....lb. .5820- —
OOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5900- —
OOOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5980- —
No. 1, bls., futures.....lb. .5625- —
2, bls., futures.....lb. .5535- —
3, bls., futures.....lb. .5535- —
4, bls., futures.....lb. .5385- —
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Citrine, ointment, jars .....lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Citronellol, bots., dms .....lb. No prices
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls.....lb. .16¾- .17¾
futures, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .17¼- .17¾
futures, bls.....lb. .17¼- .17¾
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .50 - .55
imported, bgs .....lb. No stocks
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- .08¼

Coaltar, refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, 52 gal., dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 6.75 - —
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., wks. dm. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd.. lb. .53½- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.35 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.. lb. 1.15 - —
feed grade, 25% Co, kgs....lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .37½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.35 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs....lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .36
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.35 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[1] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.78 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 6%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .43 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .08 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.60 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, ozs..oz. 2.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt.lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Codeine, ozs., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, ozs., 100 ozs.ea.10.50 - —
Phosphate, ozs., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, ozs., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .22 - .28
blue, bls. .....lb. .24 - .25
Colchicine, bots., ozs.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
ozs. .....lb. .32 - .39½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
ozs .....lb. .35 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .70 - .72
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. No stocks
S A., USP, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .25½- —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .32½- .38
crystals, bbls .....lb. .14½- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .13½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19½- .20½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .32½- .38½
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .19 - .20
lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works lb .21 - .34½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs. lb .17 - .30
Resinate, precip., 8.8% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .13½- .16
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
Monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36-000-lb. lots, dlvd.... 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..100 lbs.10.95 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 9.95 - 9.20
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.30
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra,[7] Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .07 - .09
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Peru, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
So. American, bgs.....lb .10 - .10½
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.. 100 lbs. 4.231 - —
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., cms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Cottonseed hull ash, 23-30% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.20 - —
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l..ton.45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .51¼- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .52 - .53¼
imported, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[2] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .267 - .283
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .20 - .23
tanks, same basis....gal. .19 - .19½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys. lb. .80 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .21 - .23
Cresol,[2] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- .09½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- .11½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —

If it has to do with DDT, work it out with DU PONT!

MANUFACTURERS working with formulas that employ DDT are invited to come to Du Pont for technical service! Experience gained by this major supplier of DDT to the armed forces may be of considerable value to you.

That experience plus Du Pont's continuing laboratory and field studies make it possible to supply you with Du Pont DDT Technical that measures up to rigid requirements.

Because of the method by which it is manufactured, Du Pont DDT Technical Grade is uniformly dependable. It works well in dry preparations, and dissolves quickly forming clear solutions.

To help you formulate DDT preparations that have a sound basis for commercial use, our complete facilities are available. We shall be glad to supply working samples, literature or to have a representative call.

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...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

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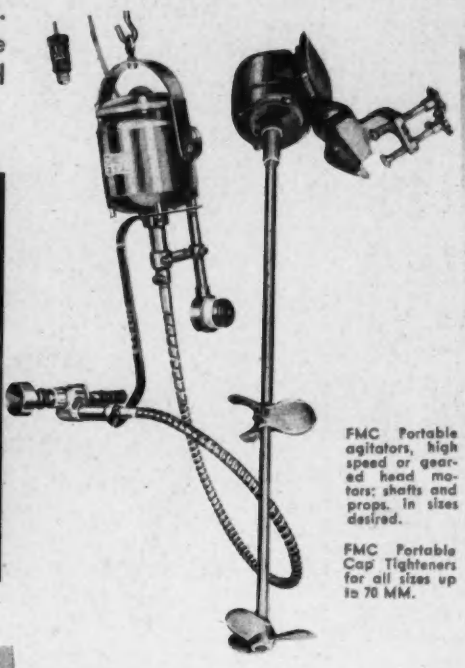
DDT *Technical*

Now! New FMC EQUIPMENT

Reasonably Prompt Shipments

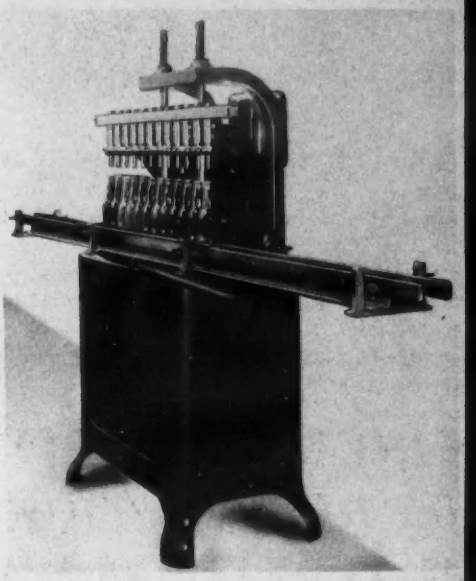
For the first time in four years, the First Machinery Corp. is in a position to solicit orders on our line of New Process Equipment. The material and labor situation has improved so greatly that on most items almost immediate delivery can be made; on others thirty or sixty day shipments prevail. Full data and price quotations supplied on request.

FMC SYPHON FILLERS, rotary or straight line operation; hundreds now in use all over the world; will fill up to gallons.



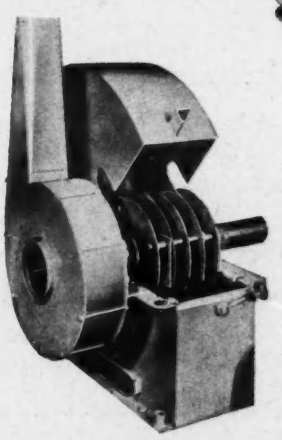
FMC Portable agitators, high speed or geared head motors; shafts and props. in sizes desired.

FMC Portable Cap Tighteners for all sizes up to 70 MM.

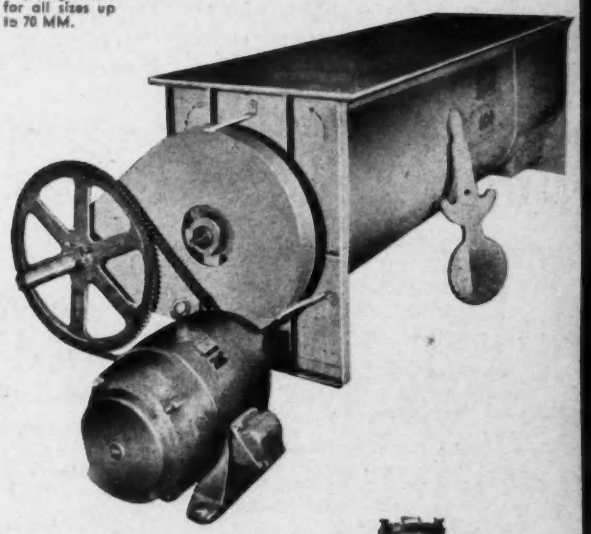


FMC VACUUM FILLER in Stainless or Bronze plated; will fill containers up to Gallons, any finish opening; highly adjustable; one operator 40-50 per minute.

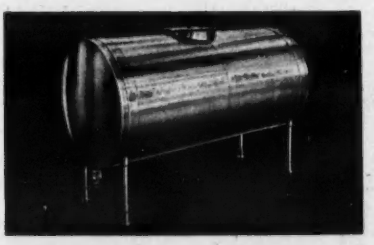
STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT



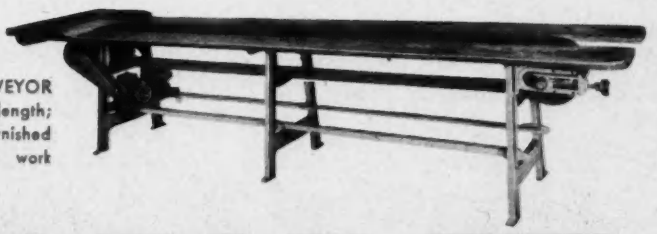
FMC PULVERIZER, or Hammer Mill or Granulator; swinging hammers with screen regulation of mesh; tremendous capacity; two sizes available.



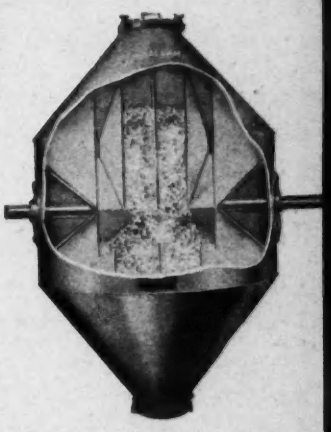
FMC DRY POWDER MIXERS, all steel; of double ribbon type; 400 lb. to 4000 lb. may be had with Sifter if desired.



FMC STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES, TANKS and VACUUM PANS; a complete line for every purpose; jacketed for steam, water or unjacketed; all standard sizes; agitators if desired.



FMC BELT CONVEYOR in any width or length; variable speed; furnished with or without work boards.



FMC TUMBLING BATCH MIXERS from 1 cu. ft. to 60 cu. ft.; furnished complete with frame and drive and motor if desired.

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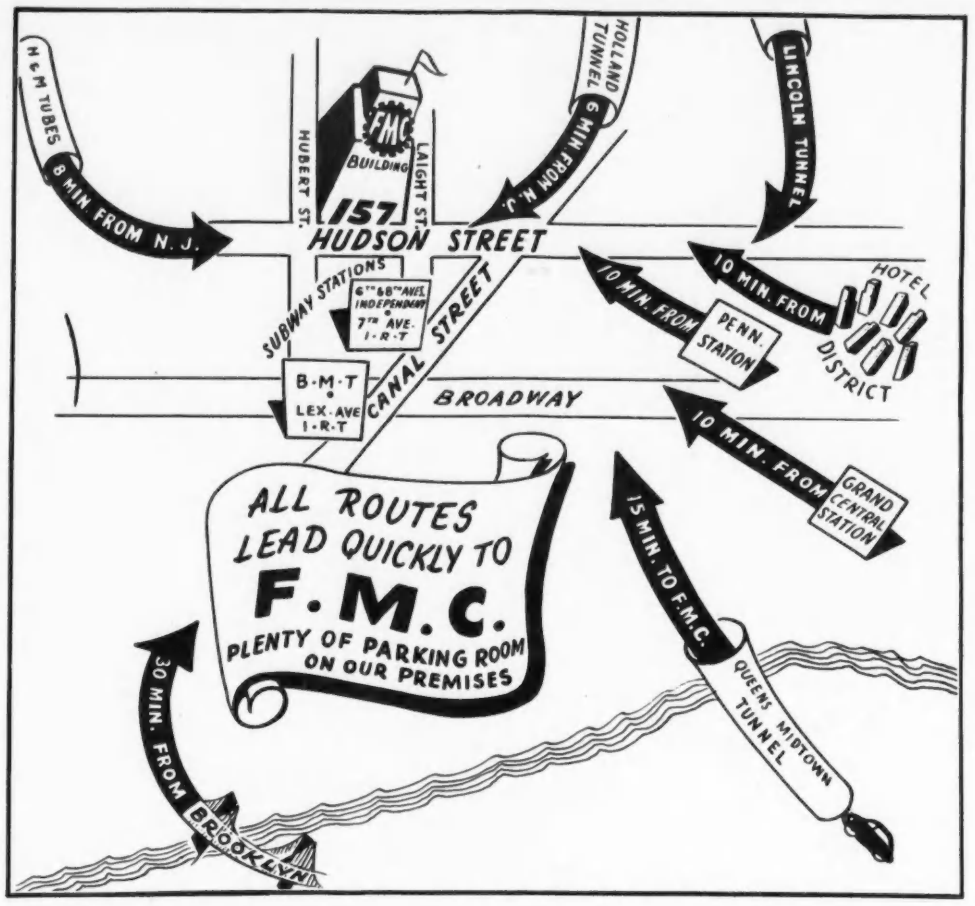
New! FIRST MACHINERY HEADQUARTERS
Most Easily Reached Spot In New York

FMC

The New FMC Equipment Headquarters at 157 Hudson Street, New York City, is not only the most easily reached spot in New York but also very efficiently organized to serve you best in our field. In addition to our tremendous stock of choice, highly desirable machines, we keep an up-to-the-minute index of thousands of units available all over the country. FMC is in excellent position to supply JUST the equipment you need or to find a customer for the machine you want to sell.

FINEST FACILITIES for RECONDITIONING GOOD USED EQUIPMENT

Our newly equipped machine shop has been furnished with every piece of brand new machine tool required to rebuild and adapt our line of equipment; metal working and wood working devices will be skillfully used by a staff of expert master mechanics and we are depending on this set up to maintain the reputation and guarantee of FMC equipment.



DESIRABLE EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE for Prompt Shipment

3 Stokes Steam Heated Tray Dryers (15 trays each) inside dimensions are 34"x 37"x72"
1 Black & Clawson Double Drum Dryer; 28"x60" with accessories
3 Double Drum Atmospheric Dryers; 27½"x63"
1 Devine Double Bronze Drum Dryer; 3'x9' with 25 H.P. Motor
1 Buffalo Double Drum Dryer; 32"x72"
1 Buffalo Single Drumchrome plated Dryer; 5'x6' with auxiliaries
2 Vacuum Drum Dryers; 48"x40" (1 iron, other Bronze, chromed)
1 Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 5'x20'
1 Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 3'x18' with auxiliaries
2 Galland & Henning Steam Tube Dryers; 6'x30'
1 Ruggles-Cole Rotary Dryer; 4'x20' with auxiliaries
1 Proctor & Schwartz 3 Pass Apron Dryer; 41' long
1 Ross 4 Pass Continuous Conveyor Dryer; 60' long with accessories
3 Raymond IMP Mills No. 45 with accessories
1 Raymond IMP Mill 24" with accessories
1 Mitts Merrill Hog or Shredder Model 3D
7 Hardinge Conical Mills from 36" Dia. to 8'
2 Kent Three Roll Mills; 16"x40"; arranged for Pulley Dr.
1 Houchin-Aiken Three Roll Mill; 20"x48" arr. for P.D.
2 Buhler three roll Water Cooled Mills; 16"x40"-V Belt driven
1 Raymond "00" Mill with Dust Collector and accessories
1 Bauer Double Runner 30" Attrition Mill; P.D.
1 Sturdevant No. "0" Hammer Mill with 10 H.P. Motor
1 U.S. Colloid Mill No. 1 with 5 H.P. motor
1 U.S. Colloid Mill with two 10 H.P. motors

STOKES AND COLTON TABLET MACHINES
Rotaries and Single Punch in good guaranteed condition for nearly every size tablet; for large or small production.

1 Logeman S.S. Homogenizer with fractional motor
1 Sharples No. 16 Centrifuge with Monel Contact Parts
1 Sharples Centrifuge Type M4P with Stainless Contact Parts
1 Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge with tinned bowl
3 Tolhurst & American 48" Centrifugal Extractors; 1 (Rubber) 2 (S.S.)
1 Davenport Moisture Expeller Model 1A with 10 H.P. Motor
1 Davenport Type 3R Monel Dewatering Press
1 Swenson Triple Effect Evaporator; Cast iron bodies; 4'3"x10'4"
1 Struthers Wells Triple Effect Evaporator; Cast Iron Bodies; 20"x10'
1 Zahm Evaporator or De-Alcoholizer; 15"x12'
1 Stainless Steel Vacuum Still; Jacketed and Agitated; 33"x60"
1 Glass Lined Jacketed and Side Agitated Kettle; 200 gal. open top
2 Glass Lined Jacketed and Agitated Vacuum Kettles; 200 gal., 300 gal.
1 Pfaudler 60"x24" Glass Lined Jkted Evaporating Kettle with Glass Coated Agitator . . . condition new
2 Aluminum Jacketed Vacuum Pans; 250 gal.; 400 gal.
1 Copper Jacketed Vacuum Pan; about 175 gal.
1 Glass Lined 3000 gal. Sectional Vacuum Still with jacketed bottom
1 Copper Distillation Column; 36"x23'; sectional type
4 Heavy Duty Vertical Copper Tanks; 4'x 9'6"; with manholes
2 Horizontal Copper Tanks; 4'4"x12" with manhole
1 Shriver 18"x18" Wood Plate & Frame Filter Press
2 Shriver Cast Iron Pl. & Fr. Filter Presses; 24"—30"
2 Louisville 36" Continuous Filters
4 Adams Water Filters 1000 GPM for large systems
1 Industrial All Iron Rotary Filter; drum 6'x3'
1 Standard Automatic 50 ton Plastic Molding Press with accessories
1 Farquahr 100 ton Extrusion Press 10"x 38½"; stroke 40"
1 Southwark 500 ton Curb Press; 40" bed; 18" ram
1 Bethlehem 2000 ton Hydraulic Press; 8 heated plates 5'6"x8'9"
1 Wood 7500 ton Hydraulic Press; 54" cylinder; 30" stroke; daylight 54"
1 Allen 4" Plastic Extruder; arr. for V Belt drive
5 Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels; 4'x6'
3 Ft Wayne Sterilizers; 72 cases capacity
2 Sterling Heavy Duty Dicers Model ID arr. for Pulley Drive
1 Rotex No. 44 Sifter 40"x84"; 4 separations
1 Triangle Model SN Auger Type Powder Filler; 8 oz. to 5 lbs.
1 Johnson Aut. Auger Type Powder Filler; arr. for M.D.
1 Triangle Automatic Weigher Type Filler Model NA2 from ½ lb. to 5 lb.
1 National Packaging Four Station Auger Type Aut. Filler
Large Lot of Electric Lift Trucks; capacities up to 6000 lbs. battery operated

FMC FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

157 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

ibeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
ivers root, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
min seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
ndian, bgs., futures	lb.	.33½	.34
florocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
ersian, bgs.	lb.	.35	.36
yrian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
teh, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
anamide,[9] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton		1.62½	—
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis, unit-ton		1.52½	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09½	—
Cyclohexanol, 99%-100%, dms., works	lb.	.21	.23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	.32
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd., cas		.27	—

D

Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.75	.80
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.50	—
tins, smaller lots, work	lb.	.53	.60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., divd.	lb.	.85	—
Deertongue, bls.	lb.	.84	.85
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works	ton.	35.73	—
Degras,[1] common, bbls.	lb.	.10	.12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.28	.30
over 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.26½	.28½
Derris root (see Cube root).			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago	100 lbs.	4.93	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.39	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.03	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.04	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.68	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.14	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.78	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.97	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.61	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.07	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.71	—
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼	.11⅛
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots.	lb.	8.50	8.55
laboratory grade, bots.	100 grams.	4.50	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).			
Phthalate,[9] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	2170	.2200
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.2220	.2250
tanks, divd.	lb.	.2070	.2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10	.10
nat. bgs., c.l., Pacific coast.	ton.	22.00	25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	55.00	59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00	90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.02	.03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	.06
Dibutyl, phthalate,[1] 5-gal. cns., works	lb.	.2250	.2900
1-gal. cns., works	lb.	.2450	.3100
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1700	.2350
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1750	.2409
tanks, works	lb.	.1600	.2250
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.5000	.5370
l.c.l., works	lb.	.5050	.5420
tanks, works	lb.	.4900	.5270
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.93	1.03
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT)			
Dichloroethyl ether,[9] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with Sc. Charleston	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Diethanolamine,[9] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25	—
refd., 99%, dms	lb.	.80	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.31	—
Phthalate,[9] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.20½	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75	—
Diethylaniline, dms.	lb.	.40	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	1.10	1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.81	.83
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met.	lb.	.95	1.00
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	1.05	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Dillseed, natural, afloat, bgs.	lb.	.09	.09½
decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.13	.13¼
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.09¼	.09¾
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.19	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.85	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.90	—
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.	lb.	.18	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14	—
Dinitronaphthalene, bgs.	lb.	.25	.28
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.13	—
oil, dms.	lb.	.06	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd.	lb.	.44	—
smaller lots, divd.	lb.	.46	.47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, destructive dist., dms., divd. E.	gal.	.55	.56
tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.45	—
steam-dist., dms., divd. E.	gal.	.56	.58
tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.52	.53
Diphenyl,[9] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.45	.50
dms.	lb.	.43	.45
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.25	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.36	.37
Divi-divi,[1,9] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock	ton.	71.00	72.50
Dogbane root, dom., cut, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
imp., NF, cut, bls.	lb.	.48	.50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.	lb.	.12	.14
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.	lb.	.55	.60
reeds, cs.	lb.	No stocks	

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.00	—
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.00	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.00	—
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.80	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.55	—
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	5.75	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.05	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.00	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.50	—
No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.05	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—

Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.00	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.55	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	3.55	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.95	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.05	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drums and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—

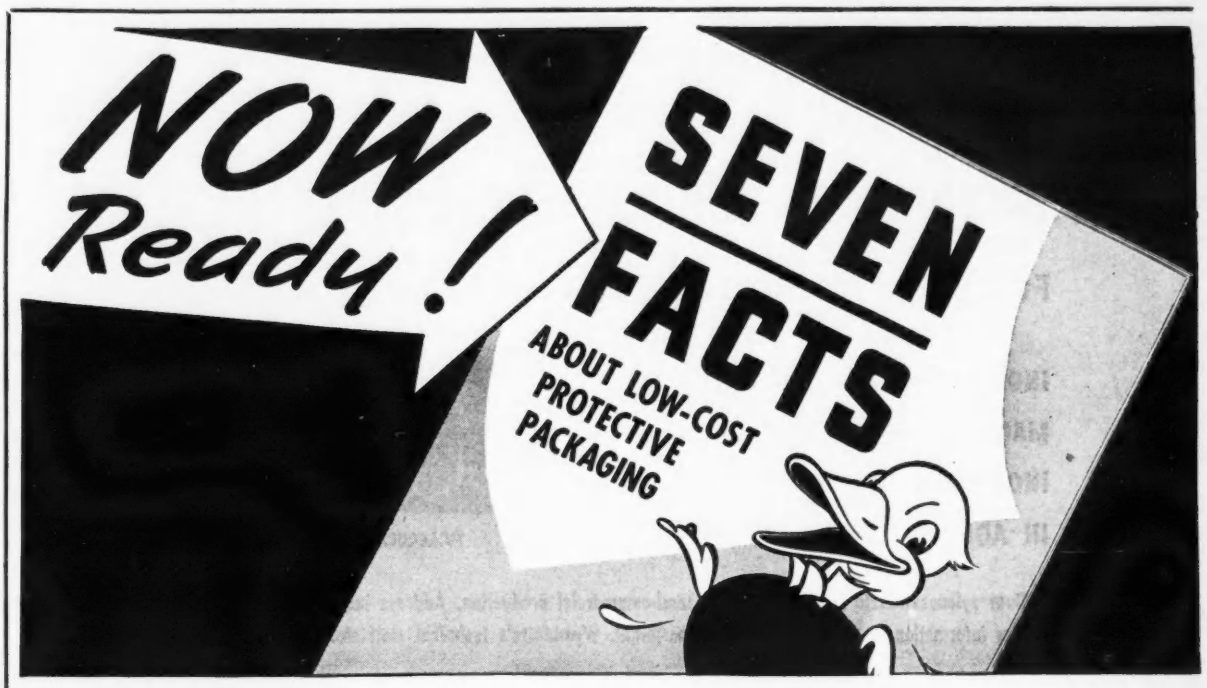
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Orange, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.85	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	2.85	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.85	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.60	—
No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.85	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
No. 23, cns.	lb.	13.35	—
No. 27, cns.	lb.	12.35	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns.	lb.	10.35	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	21.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	7.85	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

36 Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.63	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70	.80
170 Fast red A	lb.	.56	.60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	.90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00	3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	.42
204 Chrome black A	lb.	.42	.45
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	.80
290 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	1.00
298 Chrome black F	lb.	.85	.88
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.83	.90
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	.85
326 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.25
365 Chyrophenin G	lb.	.68	.70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	1.20
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	1.20
394 Direct violet N	lb.	.80	.85
401 Developed black BHN, lb.	lb.	.45	.60
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	.70
415 Direct orange B	lb.	.60	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	.73
420 Direct brown M	lb.	.55	.57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	.68
455 Benzo purpurin 10B, lb.	lb.	.40	.50
lb.	lb.	.35	.50
502 Direct azcrin G	lb.	.75	.80
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	1.30
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	1.60
529 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.50	.54
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	.45
592 Direct green B	lb.	.50	.55
594 Direct green G	lb.	.50	.53
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	1.50
688 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	3.00



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Name _____
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Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

812	Primulin	lb.	.70	- .75
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble).			
1177	Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15	- .18
	Benzo fast black L.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	- .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	- 1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	- .50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	- —
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.50	- .60
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	- .54
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.20	- .50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	- .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs. lots and up, 3c. per lb higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
- 865 Nigrosin derivatives lb. .36 - .44

Blue—
- 7975 Alizarin astral base lb. 15.00 - —
- 1072 Alizarin cyanin, green base lb. 6.00 - —

Brown—
- Brown lb. 1.15 - —

Green—
- 1078 Alizarin cyanin green lb. 5.00 - —
- Green lb. .75 - —

Orange—
- 24 Sudan I lb. .75 - —
- Red shade lb. .75 - —

Red—
- 75 Sudan II lb. 1.05 - —
- 258 Sudan IV lb. .35 - —
- 680 Oil violet lb. .50 - —
- 749 Rhodamine E (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
- 1009 Anthraquinone violet base lb. 6.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Yellow—
- 15 Amidoazobenzene yellow lb. .90 - —
- 17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
- 61 Yellow OB lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
- 240 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
- 729 Victoria blue B lb. 1.35 - —
- 861 Indulin lb. .27 - —
- 875 Methylene gray lb. 1.50 - —
- 909 New blue F lb. 1.20 - —
- 922 Methylene blue lb. 1.00 - —
- 1054 Alizarin saphirol B lb. 1.90 - —
- 1130 Indigotin IA lb. .85 - —

Blue—
- 714 Patent blue A lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown—
- 231 Bismarck brown G lb. .47 - .62
- 234 Resorcin brown Y lb. .95 - —
- 235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .64 - —
- 622 Bismarck brown R lb. .47 - .62
- 709 Phosphin lb. 4.65 - —

Green—
- 5 Naphthol green B lb. 1.00 - —
- 657 Malachite green lb. 1.35 - —
- 662 Brilliant green lb. 2.00 - —
- 666 Guinea green B lb. 1.15 - —
- 737 Wool green S lb. .58 - —
- 924 Methylene green B lb. 1.55 - —
- 1078 Alizarin cyanin green lb. 2.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Orange—
- 10 Chrysodin G lb. .44 - —
- 21 Chrysodin R lb. .41 - —
- 27 Orange G lb. .50 - —
- 31 Amidonapnthol red G lb. .42 - —
- 37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .62 - —
- 151 Orange Y lb. .21 - .25
- 161 Orange R lb. .34 - —

Red—
- 79 Ponceau R lb. .42 - —
- 88 Fast red B lb. 1.65 - —
- 176 Fast red A lb. .54 - —
- 179 Azorubin lb. .69 - —
- 183 Crocein scarlet 3BX lb. .72 - .75
- 185 Cochineal red A lb. .60 - —
- 222 Brilliant crocein M lb. .68 - —
- 677 Fuchsin lb. 2.10 - —
- 749 Rhodamine B lb. 3.50 - —
- 752 Rhodamine 6B lb. 4.50 - —
- 768 Eosin G lb. 1.50 - —
- 841 Safranin lb. 1.45 - —

Violet—
- 680 Methyl violet B lb. .70 - .75
- 681 Crystal violet B lb. 1.75 - —
- 695 Acid violet 4BN lb. .88 - —

Yellow—
- 10 Naphthol yellow S lb. .28 - —
- 125 Metanil yellow lb. .50 - .55
- 626 Fast light yellow lb. 1.25 - —
- 639 Xylene light yellow lb. 1.15 - —
- 640 Tartrazin lb. .80 - —
- 655 Auramine lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
- 864 Nigrosin lb. .36 - .44

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Blue—
- 800 Indulin lb. .60 - .70

Brown—
- 331 Bismarck brown lb. 1.50 - —

Green—
- 657 Malachite green base lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
- 20 Chrysoidin G lb. .95 - —
- 21 Chrysoidin R lb. .96 - —

Red—
- 677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
- 749 Rhodamine R lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow—
- 97 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
- 655 Auramine lb. 2.00 - —
- 800 Chinolin yellow SS lb. 2.00 - —

Violet—
- 680 Methyl violet base lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. .70 - .75

Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).

Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.04 - 1.10
imported lb. No stocks

Elder flowers, bright, bls. lb. .75 - .85

Elecampane root, bls. lb. .50 - .55

Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .25 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .53 - .56
select, bndls. lb. .55 - .56

Emetine hydrochloride, bots. oz. 53.50 -56.50

Ephedra, bls. lb. .26 - .30

Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots. oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins oz. .95 - 1.45

Synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots. 100 ozs. .65 - —
hydrous, bots, 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs. oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .43 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots. gram. .75 - —

Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs. lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cns. lb. 1.65 - 1.70

Eserine, bots. oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram, vials vial. 2.10 - —

Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd. lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs. lb. .95 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms. lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —

Ethyl acetate, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1050- .1200
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1100- .1250
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .0950- .1100
95-99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1075- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1125- .1325
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .0975- .1175
NF, dms. lb. .14½- .15½

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .87½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —

Benzoate, bots. lb. .50 - .52
Bromide, tech., dms. lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., divd. E. lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms. lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl. lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .28 - .32
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works lb. .23½- .25½
Myristate, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .77 - —

Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .53 - .60

Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0642- —
West of Rockies lb. .0691- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .0691- —
West of Rockies lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0749- —
West of Rockies lb. .0799- —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —

Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —

Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .14½- —

Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —

Monomethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —

Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —

Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .80 - —

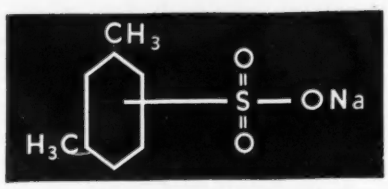
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots. oz. 10.50 -10.75

Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.30 - 5.40

WYANDOTTE SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE

FOR HYDROTROPIC SOLUTIONS · a chemical with * U.C.P.

INCREASES THE SOLUBILITY OF MANY ORGANIC AND INORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN AQUEOUS SYSTEMS



MOLECULAR WEIGHT 208

Sodium xylenesulfonate is available from semi-commercial production. Address inquiries for samples and further information to the Development Department. Wyandotte's technical staff stands ready to aid you.

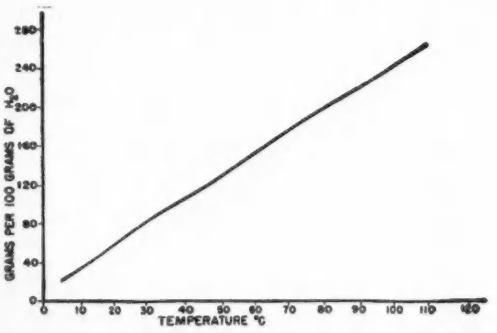
HYDROTROPIC PROPERTIES

Solutions of sodium xylenesulfonate have the property of "salting in" or increasing the solubility of many slightly soluble chemicals in aqueous systems. This unique property makes sodium xylenesulfonate attractive for numerous processes employed in the chemical industry. It is suggested for solvent extraction, speeding up chemical reactions, lowering of the reaction temperatures required for certain reactions, as a mutual solvent for increasing the solubility of organic compounds in aqueous systems, speeding up two-phase (liquid-liquid) organic reactions, for purifying organics, as a solvent for lignin and pentosans, and for increasing the water solubility of many sparingly soluble inorganic salts.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Wyandotte sodium xylenesulfonate is available as an aqueous solution in which the approximately 40% solids are primarily the sodium sulfonate derivatives of the 1,3-isomer with small amounts of the derivatives of the 1,2-isomer. The solution is straw colored, slightly alkaline (pH at 25°C,—7.5 to 8.5), has a faint sweet odor and contains less than 2% inorganic salts. Solutions of sodium xylenesulfonate exhibit moderate wetting properties.

SOLUBILITY OF THE ANHYDROUS SALT IN WATER



* U.C.P. means Undiscovered Commercial Potential

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

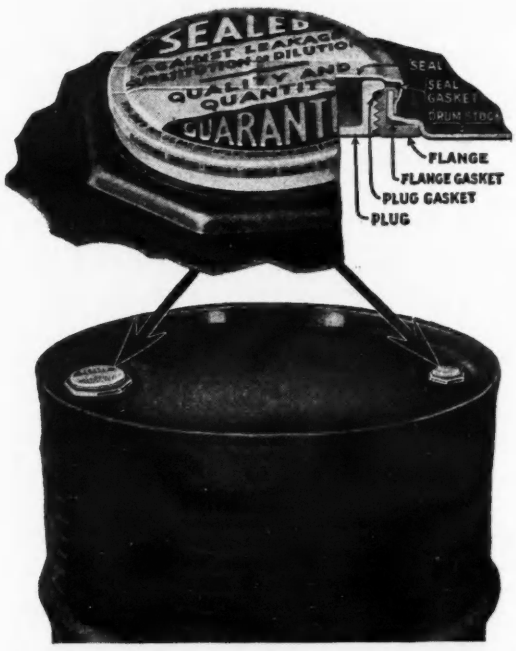
WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Bicarbonate of Soda
Calcium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride
Chlorine • Hydrogen • Sodium Zincates
Aromatic Intermediates • Dry Ice • Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

Tri-Sure LEADERSHIP is your protection

Tri-Sure Drum Closures are used in more countries, by more companies and for more products than any other closure—proof of their acceptance as the best protection for liquids shipped in drums

Tri-Sure Closures have the endorsement of more experienced shippers than any other device ever developed for protecting liquids in metal drums and pails. The reason is that Tri-Sure Closures have demonstrated all over the world, under every condition, that they are the most completely *reliable* safeguard against leakage, seepage, pilferage and substitution. Tri-Sure *leadership* is your *protection*—your assurance that you are using the closure that is rated No. 1 in soundness of engineering and efficiency of performance. Get this protection in every shipment, by specifying "Tri-Sure Closures" in every drum order.



Tri-Sure
$100.00
will be paid by the AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC. to anyone in the U S A or Canada causing arrest and conviction of persons unlawfully removing genuine Tri-Sure closures and seals, with intention of committing a felony. Suitable reward will be paid in other countries
Guaranty

Particulars on Request

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .13 - .14

F

Feldspar,[1] enamel, 100 mesh, ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l.....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures..lb. .21 - .22
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .10 - .10½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .13½- .15
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -19.50
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[5,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, black, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Blonde, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 85-98% CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines, ton.33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Fuller's earth,[1] dom. powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines, ton.8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago.....ton. 4.00 - —
imp. bgs. c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½-
cns. dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .18½- .23½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 -
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .20¾- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .28
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs...lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline,[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .05⅝- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal. .0690- —
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .0570- .0625
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .04⅝- .05¼
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 74 octane leaded, tanks..gal. .06¾- .07¼
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks..gal. .02⅜- —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .36 - .38
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .39 - .41
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. No prices
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .15 - .15½
Calicut, Rome-type, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23¼
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 24 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest, lb. .16 - .20
30/35, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- .22½
40/52, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .17 - .24
52/100, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- .25½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide,[4] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 80%, to refiners, tanks...lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .17½- .18½
l.c.l.....lb. .18 - .19½
tanks.....lb. .17¼- .18½
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .17½- .18½
l.c.l.....lb. .18 - .18½
tanks.....lb. .17¾- .18
refined, B.P., 98%, dms., c.l..lb. .18¾- —
tanks.....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .19¾- —
tanks.....lb. .19 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .17¾- —
tanks.....lb. .17¾- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. os.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....os.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.. os.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....os.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .37
Graphite,[1] dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis, lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis, lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis, lb. .09 - —
Grease, house,[1,7] loose.....lb. .06½- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .06¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, bgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, bgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .22 - —
15% bbls., same basis...lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis...lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Chrome green prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green, chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[5] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide, bbls., works....lb. .35 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb. .32 - .34
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol cryst., N.F., tins....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys....lb. 1.60 - 1.84
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .58 - .75¾
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .14 - .14½
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, artificial, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under import regulation).

WE'LL KEEP USING A TIME-TESTED, "NATURAL" ADHESIVE . . . ARMOUR'S ANIMAL GLUE

that's right, Mister...

The oldest glue, Animal Glue, *has proved it's good!* It's a time-tested, "natural" product—not a synthetic. And years of experience in the glue business go into the perfection of Armour's Animal Glue.

and that's not all...

We suggest that you investigate the possibilities of Armour's Animal Glue for:

Calcimine **Matches**
Barrel Sizing **Abrasives**
Container Liners
Printers' Rollers
Textile Sizing **Rubber**
Use in Dye Vats
Gummed Tape
Paper Boxes **Furniture**
Clarification Processes

• • • • •

Important:

At present, demand for many grades of Armour's Glue exceeds supply. However, we'll gladly discuss your problems to help you make *more efficient use* of the glue that is available.

Armour's Animal Glue is easy to use... You can use Armour's Animal Glue *without complicated chemical additions!* Merely mix with water, melt and use.

It has great tensile strength . . . Tensile strength up to 5,000 pounds per sq. in. gives the really tough bonding agent that means better performance for your products . . . *it's glued for good with Armour's!*

It's absolutely uniform . . . The careful, scientific controls in making Armour's Animal Glue means *complete* uniformity . . . help assure efficient, uninterrupted production in your plant.

It has no impurities... Armour's Animal Glue is commercially clean, chemically inactive and one hundred per cent glue.

Remember This About Armour's Animal Glue...

Easy to prepare — *Pure and clean*
Easy to use — *Chemically inactive*
High initial tack — *Does not deteriorate*
Complete uniformity — *Great tensile strength*

Armour GLUE Division

MANUFACTURERS OF HIDE GLUE, BONE GLUE, FLEXIBLE GLUES, SOLUBLE DRIED BLOOD, BLOOD ALBUMIN

1355 WEST 31ST STREET • CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Gum, copal, East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½	—
unscraped same basis			
chips, same basis	lb.	.13	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.08½	—
nubs and chips, same basis	lb.	.08¾	—
pale, Hiro-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.06½	—
nubs, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
Singapore, Ranak, bold, bgs., same basis	lb.	.28¾	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.05½	—
nubs, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	—
MA, same basis	lb.	.09¾	—
MB, same basis	lb.	.09½	—
WS, bgs., same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bakts., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
dark, light, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
white, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
B, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
C, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
CBR, same basis	lb.	.12	—
ONE, same basis	lb.	.10	—
D, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
DBB, same basis	lb.	.11	—
DK, same basis	lb.	.09½	—
DU, same basis	lb.	.05¾	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.07¾	—
WB, same basis	lb.	.09¼	—
WS, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.07¼	—
whse., entry point, c.l.	lb.	.08¾	—
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
pale chips, bold, same basis	lb.	.13	—
nubs, WCB, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
seeds, dust same basis	lb.	.08¾	—
SG, same basis	lb.	.10¼	—
small chips same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¾	—
Pontianak, bld., scraped, bgs., mixed, same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
chips, small, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
cuttings of split same basis	lb.	.19½	—
nubs, same basis	lb.	.18	
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.			
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cns., c.l., same basis	lb.	.85¾	—
A/C, same basis	lb.	.81½	—
A/D, same basis	lb.	.29¾	—
A/E, same basis	lb.	.25¾	—
B, same basis	lb.	.84¾	—
C, same basis	lb.	.25¾	—
D, same basis	lb.	.25¾	—
E, same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
F, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.a., c.l.,	lb.	.30¾	—
2, bgs., same basis	lb.	.25	—
3, bgs., same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
chips, ca., same basis	lb.	.23½	—
dust, bgs., same basis	lb.	.13	—
seeds, ca., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.			
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port	lb.	.09½	.09¾
Ester,[1] gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.1300	—
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., etc.	lb.	.1325	—
other points, same basis	lb.	.1400	—
wood-resin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.1050	.1075
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Gamboge, pipes, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., bbls	lb.	No stocks	
Ghatti, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.21	- .50
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.18	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
nubs, same basis	lb.	.24	—
No. 1, extra, same basis	lb.	.34	—
superior, same basis	lb.	.31	—
No. 2, extra, same basis	lb.	.30	—
superior, same basis	lb.	.27½	—
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.23	—
x same basis	lb.	.36	—
2x, same basis	lb.	.49	—
3x, same basis	lb.	.77	
bush, assorted, same basis	lb.	.35	—
bold, same basis	lb.	.40	—
bright, same basis	lb.	.18	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.32	—
dark, same basis	lb.	.18	—
white, chips, pale, same basis	lb.	20¾	—
dust, pale, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
extra, same basis	lb.	.25½	—
No. 1, same basis	lb.	.45	—
No. 2, same basis	lb.	.31	—
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Superior, No. 1, same basis	lb.	.41	—
No. 2, same basis	lb.	.31	—
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.22	—
3x, same basis	lb.	.65¾	—
4x, same basis	lb.	.66	—
5x, same basis	lb.	1.50	—
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.			
Locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	.50	- .60
Mastic, cs.	lb.	3.50	Nom.
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.48	- .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.12	- .13
tears, cs.	lb.	.21	- .35
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum, yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac,[1] casks	lb.	.97½	- .99¼
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Talba, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	3.75	- 3.80
No. 2, cs.	lb.	2.70	- 2.75
No. 3, cs.	lb.	2.10	- 2.15
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.05	—
powdered	lb.	.07¼	—
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	22.05	—
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	20.05	—
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00	—
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald.	ton.	20.60	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald.	ton.	21.40	—
Plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	10.50	—
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt equald.	ton.	12.50	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00	—
Southard, Okla. frt equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Sweetwater, Tex. frt equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich., Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasteroo, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Saltville, Va., frt. equald.	ton.	9.00	—
Gypsum, terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works.	ton.	15.90	—
New Brighton, N. Y. same basis	ton.	14.40	—

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.87	- .90
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46	- .47
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 6, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	.41	- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	.40	- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	.37	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	.36	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	.34	- —
No. 4 bbls., l.c.l.	lb	.32	- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	.30	- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	.16½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	—
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	—
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan. bbls., c.l., works	lb	No stocks	
tanks, works	lb	No stocks	
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.25	- .27
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.28	- .31
Heptane,[1] industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.12½	-
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	-
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½	-
Heptane, 77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	-
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½	-
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.20	- .22
Hexachlorocyclohexane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.09	- —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanone).			
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.25	- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.36	- —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.18½	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½	- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.20	- .22
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	15.00	-25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	5.00	- 5.50
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.56	- 1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.10½	- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices	

cutting bacterial action in cutting oils

How Dowicides Control Microorganisms.

Metal working is one of many manufacturing processes which benefits from using Dowicides to control destructive bacteria.

Sulphur-digesting bacteria attack cutting oils and emulsions used in machining operations because the oils themselves may be sulphonated or stock being cut or ground may contain sulphur. The acidic by-products of the bacteria lower the pH of the emulsions, which results in the separation of the oil and water phases.

Widespread industrial experience has proved that Dowicides prevent bacterial destruction of cutting oils. Dowicides are produced in oil soluble and water soluble forms, so they may be used either in undiluted oils or emulsions.

Dow will help you select a Dowicide to meet specific needs—to control bacteria in cutting oils or to eliminate damage from microorganisms in any industry. Consult any Dow sales office—today!

DOWICIDE

germicides and fungicides

control termites mold and bacteria

DOWICIDES IN THE PAINT INDUSTRY

Dowicides are noted for their application in fighting mold in the paint industry. Mold attacks nearly all kinds of paint. Dowicides added during manufacturing processes, result in paint that stays mold-free under all conditions.

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CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots....oz.30.00 -35.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.30.00 -32.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.30.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.35 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .18½- .19½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. No prices
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. No prices
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.30.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.16.00 -32.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .80 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. .75 - 1.00

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.19.50 -22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars....lb. 1.07 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.23½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 6.00 - 9.00
Methyl, bot.....lb. 4.25 -12.00
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l. dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djms.....lb. .18 -
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.35
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald...lb. .05¼- .06
djms., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.53
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.33
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red., tech., dms....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .23 - .25
powd., cns.....lb. .32 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .68 - .72
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. 17¼- —
Iron sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 60-gal. dms..lb. .19¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .83 - .86
scale, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .80 - .95
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.....gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .46 - .56
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .19
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .34 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .40 - .42
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .35 - .70
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .80 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .51 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.. gal. .061 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04½- .05
Okla-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04875- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .0655- .0705
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0705- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Kyanite,[1] imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] pure, ref., tierces, c.l..lb. .15475- —
prime steam, tierces, c.l.....lb. .1473- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .23½- .23¾
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, fair, bls.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
good, bls.....lb. .12¾- .12½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .75 - .80
ordinary, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] basic powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - .23
standard paste, cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
½-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .20¼
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .23
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- .23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V. bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal,[1,5] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb..lb. .14¼- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.lb. .23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash....lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .14 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb., dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0760
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.....lb. .08½- —

VELSICOL SOLVENT #2-A		VELSICOL SOLVENT #3-A	
Sp. Gr. @ 15.5°C.	.8591-.8644	Sp. Gr. @ 15.5°C.	.8628-.8681
Weight per Gal.	7.15-7.20	Weight per Gal.	7.184-7.228
Flash Point T.C.C.	80°F. Min.	Flash Point T.C.C.	120°F.
Kauri Butanol Value (Toluol=100)	80 Min.	Kauri Butanol Value (Toluol=100)	74-76
Nitrocellulose Dilution Ratio (Toluol=3.10)	2.95	Nitrocellulose Dilution Ratio (Toluol=3.10)	2.35
A.S.T.M. Distillation:		A.S.T.M. Distillation:	
I.B.P.	270°F. Min.	I.B.P.	325+5°F. Min.
10%	285-295	10%	335-345
50%	295-305	50%	350-360
90%	305-320	90%	375-385
F.B.P.	350°F. Max.	F.B.P.	405 Max.

VELSICOL

AROMATIC *petroleum* SOLVENTS

ALL BOILING RANGES

HIGH SOLVENCY

MEET SPECIFIC NEEDS

The Velsicol Corporation is now prepared to meet the increased demands of the industrial reconversion program with an immediately available supply of Velsicol's improved Aromatic Petroleum Solvents. These high solvency naphthas bring lower production costs, and can be adapted to your specific needs as to solvent power and boiling range from a minimum of 175°F. to a maximum of 600°F. Samples and complete information on request.

VELSICOL Corporation

Manufacturers of Aromatic Solvents • Synthetic Resins • Insecticides • Coresin Core Oils

General Offices: 120 East Pearson Street • Chicago 11, Illinois

Branch Offices: 11 Park Place, New York 7, N. Y. • 7310 Woodward at Grand, Detroit, Michigan • 1900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

Lead, titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½-	—
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾-	—
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08¼-	—
dlvd. other points	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾-	—
other points	lb.	.08½-	—
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½-	—
other points	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 -	—
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¾-	—
painters, kgs.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	.45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.33½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¾-	.50
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	.45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs.	lb.	2.75 -	—
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.35
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 -	.72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 -	.66
Root, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.18
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04 -	—
Lime, chemical (quicksilver) lump, pebble, Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.25 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.65 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.65 -	—
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.65 -	—
Rockland, Maine.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Sherwood, Texas.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Sherwood, Wisc.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Hydrated, Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.65 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	9.15 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	10.65 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.65 -	—
LeRoy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.65 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.		
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.65 -	—
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.15 -	—
Rockland, Maine.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	10.65 -	—
Sherwood, Wisc.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Rockland, Maine.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.6% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).			
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.75 -	7.80
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.	lb.	8.50 -	—
ex lignaloe wood, bots.	lb.	7.75 -	8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	3.90 -	4.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.62 -	.65
Linseed meal,[1,7] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -	—
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	43.00 -	—
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¼-	—
other points	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09 -	—
other points	lb.	.08½-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09¼-	—
other points	lb.	.09 -	—
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.92 -	1.96
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	1.80
Chloride, jars	lb.	1.65 -	1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40 -	1.41
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 -	2.66
Hydroxide, jars	lb.	1.25 -	1.46
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.20 -	—
jars	lb.	5.05 -	—
Stearate, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.80 -	—
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.04¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.04¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0580-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.0585-	—
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0685-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.6610-	—
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.70
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	1.10 -	1.15
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.	oz.	25.50 -	33.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.32 -	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28 -	—
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
bbls., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.00½-	—
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
No. 3, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.23¼-	—
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.39½-	.44½
Lovage root, American (ligusticum actae folium), bls.	lb.	1.20 -	1.50
Lupulin, NF, tin.	lb.	12.75 -	13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	1.50 -	1.75

M

Mace,[1,7] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77	Nom.
Banda, cs.	lb.	.98	Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.62	Nom.
No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.60	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.55	Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24 -	.30
Magnesia arsenate,[1] dms.	lb.	.153 -	.10
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26 -	—
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.07½-	—
bbls., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08⅛-	—
kgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09¾-	—
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09 -	—
bbls., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09⅛-	—
kgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.10¾-	—
Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Philipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones, Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.			
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
flake, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	32.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	39.00 -	42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.29 -	.30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.33 -	.35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 -	1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.08 -	.09
Stearate, ctns.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.	lb.	.37 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.42 -	—
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif.	ton.	38.75 -	—
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00 -	32.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
blue, bls.	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.51
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.33 -	.34
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.25½-	—
Arsenate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.18
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19 -	—
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks.	lb.	.14 -	.16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00 -	82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00 -	82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	71.75 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	74.75 -	79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	73.00 -	—
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05 -	—
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.15 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27 -	—
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.70 -	—
jars.	lb.	5.55 -	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20 -	—
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms.	gal.	.16 -	—
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	.10¼
precip., dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15⅛
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	.05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.	ton.	.04 - 59.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati	ton.	63.50 -	—
industrial grade, 80%, bgs.	lb.	.05 -	.05¾
Tallate, 4%, Mn, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—

BENZYL BENZOATE
DDT (Government Specifications)
ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE (All Grades)
TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE
p-AMINO HIPPURIC ACID

MONTROSE *Chemical Company*
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Mangrove bark,[1,3] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton.63.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works.lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .34 - .35
Chilean, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns...lb. 5.30 - 5.50
synthetic, tech, cns.....lb. No prices
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. No prices
racemic, cns. .....lb. 4.65 - 4.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.30 - —
50%, pails.....lb. 1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichromate (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.86 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.38 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk, dms.....lb. 1.66 - 1.76
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —

Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E of Miss. R. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
10 dms., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
1-9 dms., dlvd.....lb. .10¾- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - .15½
10 dms.....lb. .13¼- .16¾
1-9 dms.....lb. .14¼- .17¾
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —

Methyl acetone, natural, group B, tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
bots., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.35
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .48 - .51
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .45 - .47
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .35 - —
60 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs. 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methyleneanilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld.....lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .23½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 -33.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.38.00 -40.00
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -45.50
graphitic, bulk, Pa., mines. ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.

Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .14½- —
spray, bulk, c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).

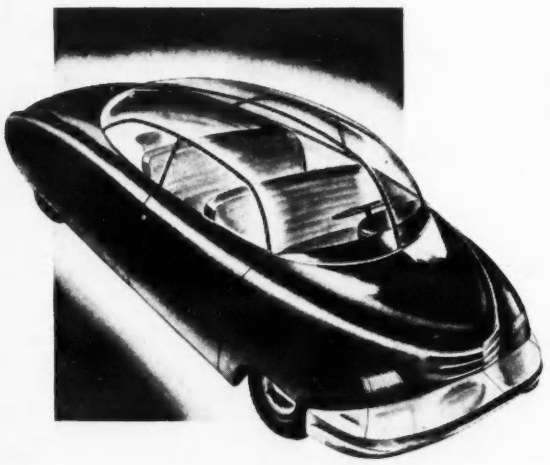
Shell Chemical Corporation is pledged to progress . . . to continually seek new and better ways for petroleum derivatives to serve industry.

To this end, present products are constantly being improved and directed toward new uses . . . other products are being formulated to fulfill new requirements. In many cases it is necessary to design and build new equipment to do a research job that has never been done before.

The lathe for working glass pictured here aids in the creation of specialized equipment needed in evaluating new chemical products for industrial applications.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

low-boiling latent solvent



Durable high gloss nitrocellulose lacquers are more economically formulated with Isopropyl Alcohol. The secret lies in Isopropyl's evaporation rate . . . which allows the use of less high boiling alcohol to produce satisfactory blush resistance and flow-out.

For the same reason Isopropyl aids in the production of rapid-drying high solids lacquers.

Recently improved processing resulting in a higher standard of purity, increases the value of Isopropyl Alcohol for pharmaceutical, germicidal and cosmetic use.

Vitamin and food processors are finding Isopropyl Alcohol valuable as an extractant.

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- SALOL (PHENYL SALICYLATE)

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Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).

Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[1,6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —

Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .64 - —

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —

Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works....lb. .15 - —

Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —

Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90

Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).

Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morphine, hydrobromine, 5 ozs. oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —

Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —

Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13

Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.16
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.20
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90

Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50

Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
yellow, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .25¼- .25¾
Montana brown, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
oriental, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
Swedish, bgs., futures.....lb. .38 - .38½
Washington, yellow, bgs...lb. .26 Nom.

Myrobalans,[1] whole J1, U. S. ports, ex dock.....ton.55.00 -56.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).

Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, hrs., c.l., frt. equaid..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
Naphthalene, crude, dms., 78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0325- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —

Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10

Nepheline syenite,[1] glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —

Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80

Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).

Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½

Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —

Nicotinamide, USP, dms....kilo.11.00 -11.30

Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 9.00 -12.00

Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —

Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —

Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.108.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.

Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton, 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40

Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —

Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —

Nutgalls,[6] bgs.....lb. .50 - .52

Nutmegs,[1,7] West Indian, No. 1, futures..lb. .34½- .34¾

Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powder, bbls., bgs.....lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks

Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G. 3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G. 3.....gal. .13 - —

Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., divd..lb. .35 - —

Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.85

Angelica root, bots.....lb.120.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks

Anilin (see A).

Anise, Russian, USP, cns....lb. 4.00 - —
Chinese, dms.....lb. 2.85 - 3.50

Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .48 - .55

Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10

Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1110- —

Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.58 - 1.75

Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.00
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 7.85 -10.00

Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).

Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70

Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).

Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 - —
redistilled, USP IX, cns....lb. 2.40 - 2.75

Calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -24.00

Camphor, synthetic, white, cns. lb. .165 - .40

Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.50

Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).

Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75

Cardamom, bots.....lb.20.00 -22.50

Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 7.25 - 8.50

Castor,[1] blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¼- —
cold pressed, USP, cns....lb. .17 - .19
dms., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
tanks.....lb. .1430- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .1975- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2015- —
tanks.....lb. .1935- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1875- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1915- —
tanks.....lb. 1835- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - .10¼
l.c.l.....lb. .10¼- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- .12¾
l.c.l.....lb. .13 - .13¼
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l.....lb. .13¼- .13½

Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.55 - 2.65

Cedarwood, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.15

Celery, bots.....lb.16.50 -18.00

Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70

Chinawood (see Oil, tung).

Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.32.50 -45.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85

Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0585- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0685- .0965
edible, ex tax, bulk.....lb. .0965- —

Cod, Newfoundland, dms....gal. .88 - .90
tanks.....gal. .96 -

Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.15 - 3.25

Coriander, bots.....lb.19.00 -35.00

Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks.....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E.lb. .03½- —

Cottonseed,[2,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- .13¼
foots, acid 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E. lb. .03¾- —
salad, l.c.l., dms.....lb. .16¾- .17

Creosote (see C).

Croton, NF, cns.....lb. No prices

Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices

Crude (see Petroleum, crude).

Cumin, bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.00

Degras (see D).

Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00

Dillweed, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75

Dip (see D).

Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40

Eucalyptus, 80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.18 - 1.40

Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.50

Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.80

Fishliver,[1] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram.... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram. per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —

Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).

Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —

Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).

Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb. No stocks
Bourbon, cns.....lb.16.50 -22.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).

Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.12.00 -14.00

Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.75

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.60 - —
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.089 - —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots.	lb.	6.50 - 8.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).		
Juniper wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).		
Laurel, bots.	lb.	No prices
Lavandin, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 5.50
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, cns.	lb.	13.00 -17.00
30-32% ester	lb.	8.50 - —
Russian, cns.	lb.	14.50 - —
spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	2.65 - 3.10
tech., cns.	lb.	2.35 - 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.	bl.	3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.	lb.	3.25 - —
Terpeneless, bots.	lb.	42.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	2.95 - 3.85
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.	lb.	No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.50 - —
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).		
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.	lb.	5.75 - 7.25
West Indian, cns.	lb.	6.50 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	14.00 -15.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1550- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1600- .1609
tanks	lb.	.1470- —
tankwagon	lb.	.1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.		
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1400- .1550
tanks	lb.	.1420- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks	gal.	.07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal.		.23 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks	gal.	.16 - —
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks, gal.		.15 - .16
Pa., bright stock, 145-155 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks	gal.	.16 - .17
600-650 steam, refd., tanks	gal.	.15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks	gal.	.26 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal.		.28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	6.00 -10.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1300- —
tanks	lb.	.1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).		
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	1.45 - 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., extra	lb.	.14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls.	gal.	1.80 - 1.85
20°, bbls.	gal.	1.75 - 1.80
30°, bbls.	gal.	1.55 - 1.60
pure, bbls.	lb.	.15½- .16¼
Neroli, French, bots.	lb.	195.00 -300.00
Haitian, bots.	lb.	195.00 -200.00
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.25½- —
Oleo,[1] extra, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1275- —
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	4.75 - 5.20
Olive, denat., dms.	gal.	No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works	gal.	4.30 - 4.50
imported, dms.	gal.	No stocks
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.	lb.	.18 - —
tankcars, works	lb.	.17 - —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock,	lb.	.18 - —
tankcars, ex dock	lb.	.17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
80% (68% fats), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.35
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.35 - 1.65
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.60 - 2.00
Florida, cns, dms.	lb.	1.45 - 1.75
Messina, coppers	lb.	No stocks
West Indian, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.40 - 2.85
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.	lb.	.0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	7.75 - 8.00
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y.	lb.	.0885 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3.	gal.	.05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3.	gal.	.05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3.	gal.	.08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y.	gal.	.12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08¼- —
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.1501- —
crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12⅞- .13⅜
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E.,	lb.	.1573- .1575
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.50
import, cns.	lb.	3.35 - 4.00
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms.	lb.	6.25 - 7.00
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	6.65 - 7.50
Perilla, crude, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.	lb.	3.50 - 3.75
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb.	6.85 - 8.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	3.65 - 5.75
Pine,[1] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.63 - .63½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.73 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.65
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½- —
contracts	gal.	.19½- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18 - —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 - —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind.	gal.	*.34 - —
Boston, Providence	gal.	.25 - —
Oil, putty, dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1] bulk	lb.	.13 - —
Red,[1] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., d'vd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¼- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.14¼- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.12½- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.13½- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.13 - —
double dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¾- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.16¾- —
special, non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.17¾- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.17½- —

Red oil prices for ton lots are ¼ cent per pound higher, and 1c. higher for less than ton lots.

Rose, natural, coppers	oz	31.25 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.	lb.	1.20 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.	gal.	.68 - —
3rd rectified, dms.	gal.	.72 - —
Rue, bots.	lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.55 - 3.25
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	9.52 -11.15
Sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1300- —
tanks	lb.	.1225- —
Sassafras, artif., Brazilian, cns.	lb.	.75 - .80
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 - 2.30
Savin, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Savory, cns.	lb.	8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports.	lb.	.089 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks	lb.	.1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.	gal.	.2185- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.23 - .29
tanks, works	gal.	.15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms.	lb.	.1296 -.1335
tanks	lb.	.1250- —
crude, tanks, Decatur	lb.	.1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks	lb.	.1393- —
ret. dms.	lb.	.1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.03½- —
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	.1380- .1400
tanks	lb.	.1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1445- —
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1310- .1311
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.	lb.	2.55 - 2.72
Sunflower,[7] imported, refined, tanks.	lb.	.1438- —
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	.1400- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 7.00
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 3.25
Tall,[1] crude, dms., c.l., works.	ton	53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works	ton	58.65 -63.65
tanks, works	ton	40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼- —
tanks	lb.	.13¾- —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Oil, tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.32¾- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.	gal.	.60¼- —
Tar acid (see T).		
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	3.20 - 3.25
white, cns.	lb.	3.50 - 3.65
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.	lb.	.39 - .39¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.40 - .41
tanks	lb.	.38¾- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.25 - .29
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	37.00 -40.00
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Winter bleached, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., incl., c.l.	gal.	.37 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.40 - .44
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.38 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.41 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.40 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.43 - .47
125/135 vis., dms., dm. incl., c.l.	gal.	.49 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.52 - .56
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.51 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.54 - .58
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.52 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.55 - .59
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.56 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.59 - .63
335/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.64 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.67 - .71

New *Aromatic* Chemicals Developed During The Past Year

The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based upon these:

★ ALDEHYDE FK

Basis for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor.
Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

★ JASMINOL

Similar in odor to Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde but softer and finer.
Stable in soaps and creams. Basis for Jasmin Odors.

★ TUBEROL

Basis for Tuberose odors and perfumes for creams, lotions etc.

★ CUIRUSAL

Powerful aldehyde useful in floral and many fancy bouquets.

★ AMBRIOL

Deep rich aroma of Ambrette Seed Oil.

★ RESEDALIA

A chemical surprisingly true to the odor of Reseda Mignonette.

★ ETHYLENE GLYCOL ACETAL OF PHENYL ACET ALDEHYDE

Softener and homogenizer for all types of Floral Odors.

★ VIOLETTONE

A Ketone basis for Violet Odors with Patchouly note.

These are a few of our recently developed products.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE LIST.

ESTABLISHED 1910 GD AROMATICS DIVISION

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 — 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, white, mineral, USP, 55, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms.,
San Francisco..gal. .42 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .44 - .47
100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .51½- —
100 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco, smaller lots, same basis..gal. .53½- .56½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .59 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .61 - .64
180 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .62½- —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .64½- .67½
340 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .74 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .76 - .79
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 5.50 -12.00
South, cns. .....lb. 3.65 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 -10.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots..lb.18.50 -24.50
first, bots.....lb.14.50 -18.50
second, bots.....lb.11.00 -14.50
third, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Oleostearin,[1,7] dms., Chicago..lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works.. ton. 5.00 - —

Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots, lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium, selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroaniliin, toner[1].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroaniliin toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .12⅝- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
Orange flowers, cs.....lb. .48 - .50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs. lb. .13¼- —
sweet, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .08½- .09
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .09¾
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Verona, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloraniliin, dms.....lb. .60 - —

Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2] 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - .18½
29° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies lc. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniliin, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works.lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls....lb. .23 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
small lots, works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35

Paprika,[4] Calif., sweet, Caliente, ground, bgs..lb. .40 - .41
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .30½- .36½
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .38 - .43
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44½
Para-anisidin, dms. works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms..c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Paracresol, bbls., works.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1395- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery.lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 95%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .12 - —
10-gal. dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
USP, cbys., cns.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works...lb. .41 - .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin,[4,6] ampule, per 100,000 units. .60 - .75
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3, gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- .07¾
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs..lb. .15 - .15½
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
25 to 49 bgs.....lb. .16¼- .16¾
5 to 24 bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point. lb. No stocks
sports, old crop, bgs...lb. No stocks
Louisiana, sports, bgs...lb. No stocks
long, new crop, bgs., ship't point..lb. No stocks
Chillies, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .40 - .40½
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons.....lb. .23 - .23½
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls...lb. 1.20 - 1.25
imported, USP, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l.,
Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .0772- .0800
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis.....lb. .0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..lb. .0782- .0850
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .0832- .0900
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis.....lb. .0926- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3), Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3..lb. .021 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.lb. .024 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .03½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l...lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades. bbl. 1.03 - 1.08
Illinois .....bbl. 1.47 - —
Kentucky, Union County. bbl. 1.42 - 1.47
Louisiana-Arkansas ...bbl. .98 - 1.30
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .95 - 1.35
Pennsylvania, lower field. bbl. 2.98 - 3.10
Upper field.....bbl. 1.41 - 2.75
Texas, East .....bbl. 1.35 - —
Gulf coast .....bbl. 1.16 - 1.56
North, North-Central.bbl. 1.11 - 1.35
Panhandle .....bbl. .90 - 1.32
West .....bbl. .80 - 1.22
Wyoming .....bbl. .95 - 1.35
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29 - —
35°-60° C., 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3...gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd.. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3...gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .29 - —

"There Isn't Any Santa Claus"

SKELLYSOLVE Quality Can't Be Bought at a Lower Price

Would you expect to buy a Cadillac at Chevrolet prices? Certainly not, and just as logically, you wouldn't expect to get Skellysolve quality, Skellysolve dependability, and Skellysolve service in lower priced naphthas.

Whenever you encounter a naphtha claimed to be "as good as" or "better than" Skellysolve, but which is offered at a lower price, ask yourself: "Can I be certain of its quality and purity? Will it do the job effectively and economically? Can I count on rapid delivery and good service on all orders? Can its supplier help me out in a pinch? If its dependability, quality, and service are just as satisfactory as Skellysolve, why is it necessary for this other solvent to be offered on a 'cut price' basis? Will the supply be dependable year after year? Can I be sure of a uniform product? Will this 'cut price' solvent be available a year or two from now? If I do not obtain prompt delivery or if inferior material is received, how much will it cost in my operating results and how much will it embarrass my shipping schedules?" There isn't any question about the quality, dependability, and service of Skellysolve, because its record for the past 16 years proves its excellence. What's more, Skelly is constantly expanding its facilities in order to produce more Skellysolve as the demand grows.

Remember—Skelly Oil Company was the first large volume producer of hexane, heptane, and octane type solvents, and has faithfully served the rubber, oil and fat, ink, lacquer, and other industries with dependable Skellysolve during all these years.

SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY

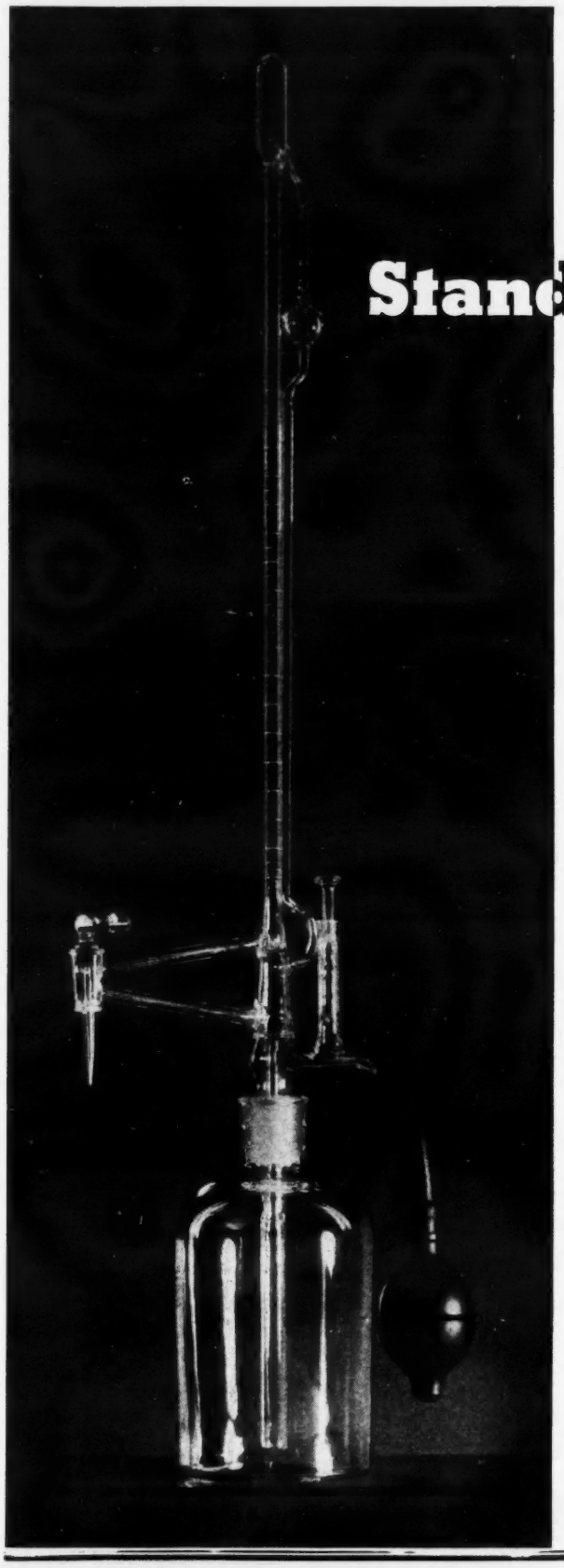
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Petroleum, fuel oil,[1] furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal.	.04½-	—
No. 5.....gal.	.04 -	—
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks.. gal.	.057 -	—
California, heavy.....bbl.	1.25 -	—
light .....bbl.	1.30 -	—
diesel .....gal.	.04⅝-	—
range .....gal.	.05⅝-	—
Group 3, No. 1.....gal.	.04⅝-	—
No. 2, straw.....gal.	.04½-	—
No. 3.....gal.	.04 -	—
range .....gal.	.04½-	—
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl.	1.23 -	—
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w..gal.	.04⅝-	—
No. 1, straw.....gal.	.04½-	—
No. 2, straw.....gal.	.04½-	—
No. 3.....gal.	.04 -	—
No. 6.....bbl.	1.18 -	—
range .....gal.	.04½-	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal.	.06675-	.06925
No. 2.....gal.	.0625-	.06375
No. 3.....gal.	.0625-	.06375
36-40 gravity.....gal.	.05⅝-	.06⅝
bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y..bbl.	1.92 -	—
Baltimore, Md.....bbl.	1.72 -	—
Boston, Mass.....bbl.	1.765 -	—
Charleston, S. C.....bbl.	1.63 -	—
Fall River, Mass.....bbl.	1.735 -	—
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl.	1.63 -	—
New Haven, Conn.....bbl.	1.735 -	—
New York, N. Y.....bbl.	1.72 -	—
Norfolk, Va.....bbl.	1.68 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl.	1.72 -	—
Portland, Me.....bbl.	1.765 -	—
Portsmouth, N. H.....bbl.	1.765 -	—
Providence, R. I.....bbl.	1.735 -	—
Savannah, Ga.....bbl.	1.63 -	—
Tiverton, R. I.....bbl.	1.735 -	—
Wilmington, N. C.....bbl.	1.63 -	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal.	.11 -	—
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal.	.11⅛-	—
Group 3, benzol type, tanks. gal.	.07⅞-	—
toluol type, tanks.....gal.	.07⅝-	—
San Francisco.....gal.	.11⅛-	—
Willbridge, Ore.....gal.	.12 -	—
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 168-252 b.r., tanks..gal.	10⅝-	—
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal.	.10¼-	—
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal.	.10½-	—
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal.	.09 -	—
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal.	.09 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks, refinery.gal.	.06⅛-	.06⅝
Gulf coast, tanks.....gal.	.06⅛-	—
tankwagons, Baltimore...gal.	.1210-	—
Boston .....gal.	.13 -	—
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal.	.1430-	—
Buffalo .....gal.	.1240-	—
Camden, N. J.....gal.	.11 -	—
Chicago .....gal.	.1150-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.1330-	—
Hartford .....gal.	.1430-	—
Kansas City, Mo.....gal.	.1290-	—
Lancaster, Pa.....gal.	.12 -	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1240-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1220-	—
Newark .....gal.	.11 -	—
New York.....gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.125 -	—
Providence .....gal.	.13 -	—
Rochester .....gal.	.1320-	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse .....gal.	.14 -	—
Washington, D. C.....gal.	.125 -	—
Wilmington, Del.....gal.	.11 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco.. gal.	.12 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks, refinery. gal.	.07⅛-	.07⅛
tankwagon, Newark.....gal.	.12 -	—
Bridgeport .....gal.	.1730-	—
Chicago .....gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.13 -	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1420-	—
New York.....gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.125 -	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1470-	—
high-solvency, No. 8, tanks, frt. alld. Kansas City E.. gal.	.225 -	—
No. 30, tanks, same basis. gal.	.220 -	—
No. 40, tanks, same basis. gal.	.220 -	—
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal.	.21½-	—
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit..gal.	.23 -	—
No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points..gal.	.24½-	—
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal.	.23 -	—
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo..gal.	.41 -	—
Richmond .....gal.	.11⅛-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal.	.12 -	—
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles.....gal.	.10 -	—
San Francisco....gal.	.10½-	—
Portland, Seattle.gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks.....lb.	.07⅛-	.07⅛
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Boston.....gal.	.13 -	—
Chicago .....gal.	.1330-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.15 -	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1540-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1520-	—
Newark .....gal.	.125 -	—
New York.....gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.125 -	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis.....gal.	1470-	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco gal.	.25½-	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.07⅛-	.07⅛
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—		
California (San Francisco), tanks..gal.	.11 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.06⅝-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal.	.07⅛-	.07⅛
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal.	.13 -	—
Boston .....gal.	.12 -	—
Chicago .....gal.	.13⅛-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.1580-	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1420-	—
Newark .....gal.	.11 -	—
New York.....gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse .....gal.	.14 -	—
Toluol, tanks, dlvd. E....gal.	.27 -	—
Xylol, tanks, dlvd. E....gal.	.26 -	—

Petroleum sulphonates, 66% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb.	.09⅝-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.09⅝-	.10⅜
tanks, works.....lb	.09⅛-	—
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb.	.09⅝-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.09⅝-	.10⅜
tanks, works.....lb.	.09⅛-	—
Phenobarbital, cns.....lb.	3.60 -	3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb.	3.50 -	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.10⅝-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.09 -	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb.	.09⅝-	.10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.10⅝-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.09⅜-	.09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.11⅛-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.09½-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb.	.85 -	—
smaller lots.....lb	.87 -	.92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb.	.80 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.82 -	.87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb.	.45 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.54 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, solution, 50%, bots..lb.	2.45 -	2.50
100%, bots.....lb.	4.00 -	5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb.	2.15 -	2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb.	5.35 -	7.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb.	4.00 -	—
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb.	7.10 -	—
commercial, kgs., works .lb.	1.75 -	—

Phloroglucinol, CP, fib, dms...lb.	13.75 -	14.75
tech., fib, dms.....lb.	12.00 -	12..
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb.	.19 -	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphate rock,[1] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l..... long ton.	2.20 -	—
70%-68%, same basis.. long ton.	2.60 -	—
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton.	3.20 -	—
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton.	4.20 -	—
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton.	5.20 -	—
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum.... short ton.	3.15 -	—
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton.	3.35 -	—
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton.	3.70 -	—
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5% I. & A., same basis..long ton.	5.30 -	—
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% I. & A., same basis..long ton.	5.80 -	—
refinery, ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton.	4.95 -	—
30% P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton.	5.15 -	—
31% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton.	5.25 -	—
32% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton.	5.50 -	—
33⅓% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton.	6.00 -	—

Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. lb.	.40 -	.44
tins, export.....lb.	.55 -	—
yellow, cns.....lb.	.23 -	.25
dms., c.l.....lb.	.14½-	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.....lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., dms.....lb.	.12½-	.15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.lb.	.11 -	.12
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.13 -	.14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb.	.38 -	.42
Trichloride, dms., c.l.....lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.12½-	.15
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb.	.35 -	.40
kgs., works.....lb.	.45 -	.50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.14 -	—
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb.	.07 -	.08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).		
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz.	8.00 -	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz.	3.75 -	5.10
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz.	3.65 -	5.00
Pimento,[2] Jamaica, bgs.....lb.	.24½-	.25
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works..gal.	.31 -	—
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal.	.32 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal.	.27 -	—
Pinkroot, bls.....lb.	1.10 -	1.15
Piperazine hexahydate, bots..lb.	16.00 -	—
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.	19.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	22.00 -	—
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb.	.04 -	.04
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb.	.03½-	—
Linseed, dms.....lb.	.05 -	.05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		



Standardization *speeds* **PRODUCTION**

In the process industries, paint and varnish for example, the STANDARDIZATION of INGREDIENTS holds a comparable place to the *standardization of parts* in mechanical production. Just as during the war American outpouring of guns and tanks and ships depended in the final analysis on gauges and precision instruments, so does an increase in processed goods depend on the chemist's equipment for quantitative control.

At about the same time as the idea of standard parts took hold in the automotive industry, Spencer Kellogg, Senior, began the parallel application of chemical science to vegetable oils by establishing the Kellogg Laboratories. Today the uniformity of Kellogg oils is controlled by a laboratory in each of the nine plants, whose work is again checked by a central control laboratory at the company headquarters. Kellogg customers know that the quality of their finished product is protected by assurance of precision at their source of supply.

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC.
BUFFALO 5, N. Y.
"The First Name in Vegetable Oils"

Pitch, pine, dms.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms. .....lb.10.50 -10.70
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .36 - .37
Dutch .....lb. .37 - .37½
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs.....lb. .37 - .37½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .32½- .33
Potash abistate.....lb. .60 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .10 - .21
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l. works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Borate, gras., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1016- —
Bromide, USP, gras., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
USP, gras., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, 90% basic, flake, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.56½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 9.56 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.68½- —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 9.06 - —
solid .....100 lbs. 9.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- .06½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .10 - .13
Chloride, tech., cryst., 96%, bgs., kgs..lb. .06 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lbs. 33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.52 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Potash iodate, bots., 5 lbs....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.55 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Manure salt, 22%, K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis.unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, ports.... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50 - 52%, K_2O.... unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral pure, gran., obls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¾
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .56
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4 works.....100 lbs 5.50 - —
Potash silicate, solution, 32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90% ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.38.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms...lb. .62 - .70
Triocyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide)
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate;[6] bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .48
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .08¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Pleasseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice,[1] grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 7.15 - —
odorless base, dms., works. gal. 7.25 - —
(20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.65 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45¼
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports. lon ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophylite in paper bgs., $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks.lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works.. lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1] solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond..lb. .063125- .06525
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .068125- .070625
dissolved, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0595
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .080 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0915- —
Quebracho extract prices based on $12 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .15
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net).. flask.104.00 -106.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Asenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.oz No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .82½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. No stocks

A BUSINESS THAT BUILDS BUSINESS

Old in years but young in spirit, the paper industry is an outstanding example of what practical and courageous pioneering can do to build business not only for itself but for other industries as well.

New and improved papers are revolutionizing the packaging of hundreds of products ...improving printing processes...making possible more durable wrappings, tags, maps, blueprints, wall coverings. Everywhere paper is being used in new ways.

Serving the paper industry for more than three decades, Niagara has helped to provide that "Margin of Experience" in which such progress is made.

A pioneering organization itself, Niagara has that "Margin of Experience" that means improved service in electro-chemical products.

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Paradichlorobenzene
Carbonate of Potash • Liquid Chlorine • Niathol

Quinine tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP. cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .80 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pgks., 5c. per lb. higher.

Orange (see Orange).
Selenide, dark, bbls., works. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
Imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 25% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
50% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .065 - .094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., wks. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works.....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls. works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —

Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .62 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0260- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP cryst., dms. frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .70 - .71
powd., bbls.....lb. .80 - .81
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran. powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .33½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .42
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .44 - .45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Rosin, gum,[1]—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.67 - 6.70½
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.74 - 6.77½
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.27 - 7.30½
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.37 - 7.40½
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.41 - 7.44½
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.43 - 7.46½
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.43 - 7.46½
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.50½
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.49 - 7.52½
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.63 - 7.68½
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.90 - 7.98½
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.17 - 8.20½
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.17 - 8.20½
Wood,[1] B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1] bbls., works.....lb.10.90 -13.50
extract, liq., dms., works.... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone,[1] bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.27.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .45 - .50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .45 - .48
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Spanish, NF, tins.....lb.42.00 -45.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. .90 - .92
Sage, Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .30 - .31
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .23 - .23½
fair, bls., futures.....lb. .18½- .19
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Greek, bls.....lb. .29 - .29½
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .41 - .43
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .96
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l.....ton.19.00 -20.30
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00-185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .48 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22 - .22½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .30¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .31¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .20 - .21
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
2, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
3, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Shellac,[4] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston.....lb. .43½- —
Chicago.....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lot. lb. .48½- —
Boston.....lb. .49½- —
Chicago.....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

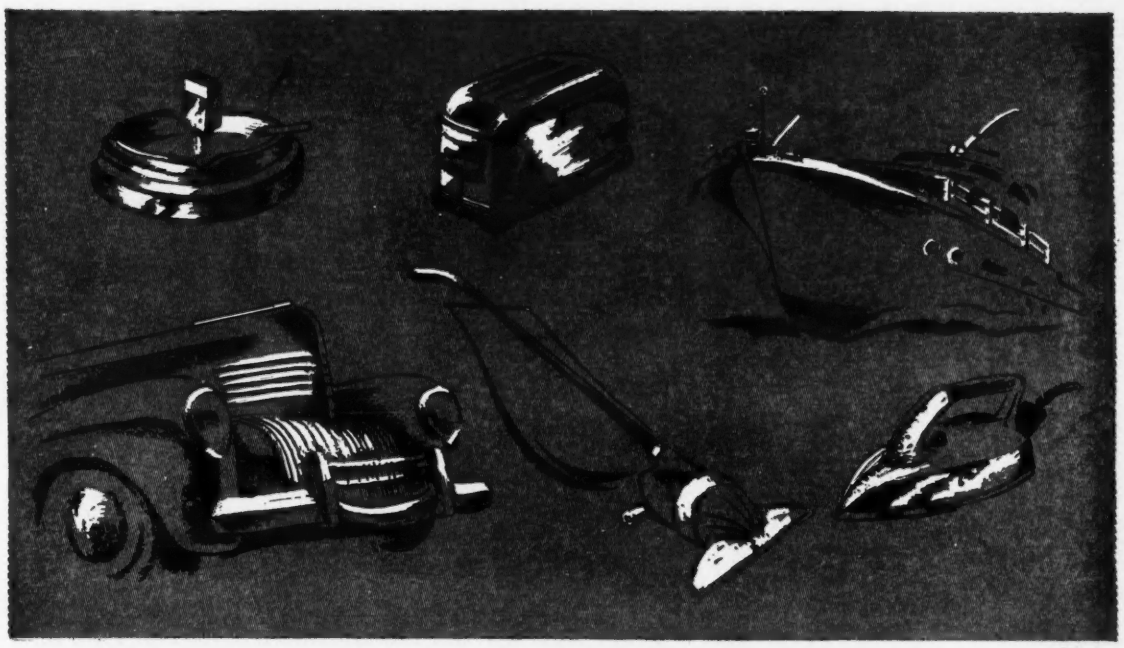
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

Shellac, D. C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y.lb. .3550- —
Chicago.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -38.00
90%-95%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .22

Chromic Acid
FOR DECORATIVE CHROME PLATING



Mutual chromic acid has been a favorite of chrome platers for many years. For decorative chrome plating, they have found nothing to surpass its high quality, dependability, and uniformity.

With restrictions off, decorative chrome is again in demand. Where eye-appeal, ease of cleaning, and long life are important, no finish has so much to offer as chrome plate. The thin film or pure chromium, electrolytically-deposited from chromic acid on a metal surface, offers protection second to none against the elements, abrasive action and corrosion.

The fact that chromium does not tarnish makes it especially valuable on surfaces subjected to outdoor exposure. Its extreme hardness gives it long life under severe abrasive conditions. A dry cloth quickly restores its original luster when it becomes dirty or spotted. The bluish sheen of chromium gives it a distinctive, attractive metallic finish of unique beauty.

The car owner demands chrome plated bright work as does the home owner, the businessman, the yachtsman. The housewife recognizes its desirable properties when she insists on chrome plated toasters, percolators, irons, etc.

Mutual chromic acid, widely used in many industries, meets all specifications. Shipments are made from either of our two complete plants or dealers' warehouses.

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270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

SEND FOR THESE INFORMATIVE BOOKLETS
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Please send me the following Mutual Booklets:
☐ Anodizing Aluminum by the Chromic Acid Process
☐ Dyeing Chromic Acid Anodized Aluminum—Black Finishes
☐ Dyeing Chromic Acid Anodized Aluminum—Colored Finishes
☐ Chromate Corrosion Inhibitors in Bimetallic Systems
☐ Chromate Corrosion Inhibitors for Internal Combustion Engines
☐ The Chromate Treatment of Brine
Name.....
Company.....
Address.....

Silver bullion....oz. .71111- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, cns., 100 ozs., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .47 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .47⅜- —
smaller lots.....oz. .47½- .47⅝
Neucleinate, USP, bots., dms.. oz. .36 - .41
Poteinate, USP, bots., dms..oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .16½

Soda, arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10⅝- .11⅛
gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¼c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., wrks, Zone 1.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

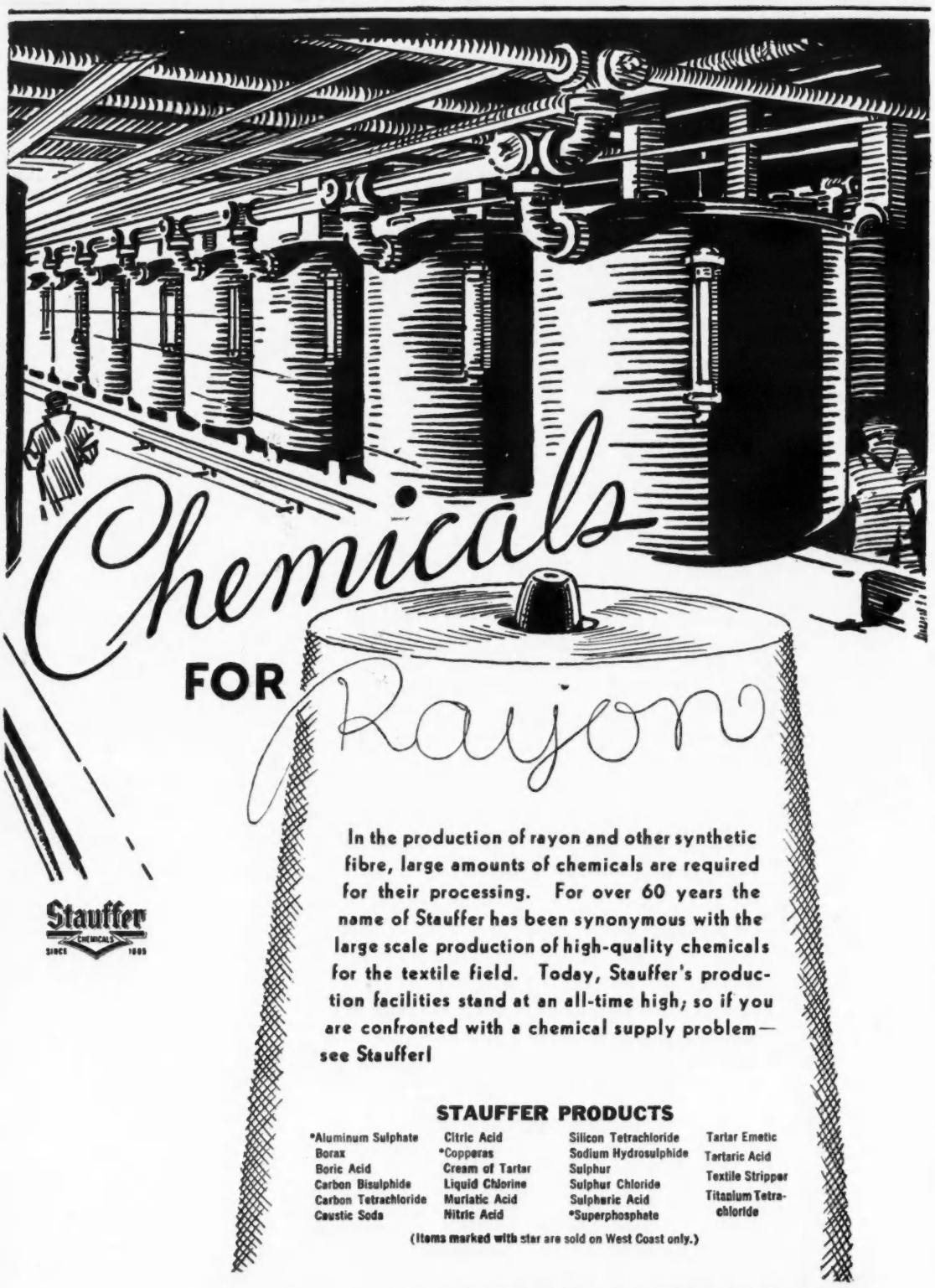
Soda ash, light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.18
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.86 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93° Gta.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52

Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —

Soda bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07⅞- .08⅛
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ½c. higher.
bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30° bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works, lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.50 -10.50
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.65
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chlorate cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate,[1] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. .09½- .09⅝
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. less.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .25
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, crys., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 25c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0435- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0435- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .046 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.80
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate[1], anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, dms., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd, gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse.....ton.33.60 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08⅜- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.90
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquete, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., wks. lb. .14⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —



In the production of rayon and other synthetic fibre, large amounts of chemicals are required for their processing. For over 60 years the name of Stauffer has been synonymous with the large scale production of high-quality chemicals for the textile field. Today, Stauffer's production facilities stand at an all-time high; so if you are confronted with a chemical supply problem—see Stauffer!

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*Aluminum Sulphate	Citric Acid	Silicon Tetrachloride	Tartar Emetic
Borax	*Copperas	Sodium Hydrosulphide	Tartaric Acid
Boric Acid	Cream of Tartar	Sulphur	Textile Stripper
Carbon Bisulphide	Liquid Chlorine	Sulphur Chloride	Titanium Tetrachloride
Carbon Tetrachloride	Muriatic Acid	Sulphuric Acid	
Caustic Soda	Nitric Acid	*Superphosphate	

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STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Soda phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.20
l.c.l., works....100 lbs.	6.40	- 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.	2.55	- 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs.	2.95	- 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb.	.159	- —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	7.25	- 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	7.65	- 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.95
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs.	6.50	- 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs.	2.70	- —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs.	3.10	- —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs.	3.40	- —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs.	3.80	- —
Soda phosphate m bbls. 20c. higher. USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).		
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb.	.10¾	- —
bbls. .....lb.	.11	- —
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works..lb.	.22	- —
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.22½	- —
tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs.	5.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs.	5.40	- 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb.	.12	- —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs.	1.05	- —
works .....100 lbs.	1.10	- —
bbls. .....100 lbs.	1.40	- —
works .....100 lbs.	1.20	- —
Salicylate, dms.....lb.	.52	- .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs.	1.50	- —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs.	1.70	- —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs.	2.70	- —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs.	2.85	- —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs.	3.10	- —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs.	3.50	- —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.		
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	3.05	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.	4.05	- 4.50
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	.80	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.	13.00	- —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	1.40	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	1.65	- 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.	25.00	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb.	.06½	- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.07	- .07½
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb.	.32½	- .35½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb.	.19	- .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb.	.07	- .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs.	1.70	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	1.95	- 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt). USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb.	.07	- .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.40	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs.	3.15	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.	3.65	- 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.10	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.35	- —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.30	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.55	- —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs.	5.25	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	5.50	- 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb.	.28	- .33
powd., bbls.....lb.	.30	- .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb.	.55	- .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 88%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.08	- —
liquid, 88%, tanks, 100% basis, works..lb.	.08¾	- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.04½	- —
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.05	- —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb.	.12	- —
Thiocyante (see Soda, sulphocyanide).		
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).		
Tungstate,[1,8] tech., kgs.....lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equld.....lb.	.23	- —
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms...lb.	3.75	- 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 123-250 lbs...lb.	.19	- .23
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.	10.50	-10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.	10.50	-10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms..lb.	5.00	- 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., lb.	2.50	- 2.80
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal.	.31	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal.	.26	- —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal.	.26	- —
high-flash, dms., works...gal.	.32	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal.	.27	- —
wire enamel, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal.	.27	- —
l.c.l., same basis....gal.	.30	- —
tanks, works.....gal.	.22	- —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.16¾	- —
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.17¾	- —
Soybean meal,[1,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.	45.00	- —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb.	.20	- —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.20½	- —
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.20½	- .24
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz.	2.25	- 2.95
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb.	.48	- .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb.	.48	- .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.02½	- —
tanks, works.....lb.	.01½	- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb.	.04½	- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb.	.53	- .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb.	1.60	- —
White, bls. .....lb.	.10	- .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.16	- .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb.	No stocks	
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb.	.10¾	- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs.	4.06	- —
Chicago .....100 lbs.	3.72	- —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs.	4.19	- —
Chicago .....100 lbs.	3.83	- —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb.	.0637	- —
l.c.l. .....lb.	.0712	- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb.	No stocks	
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb.	No stocks	
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb.	.05	- —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb.	1.87	- —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).		
Stillingia root, bls.....lb.	No stocks	
Stoneroot, bls.....lb.	.07½	- .08
Storax, cs.....lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb.	.21	- .22
Seed, bgs.....lb.	.20	- .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb.	.52	- .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb.	.14	- .16
98%, bbls.....lb.	.23	- .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb.	.22	- .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.	58.00	- —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb.	.35	- .37
Iodide, bots.....lb.	3.06	- 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb.	3.00	- —
Lactate, dms.....lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.08¼	- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb.	.38	- .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.	58.00	- —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb.	2.50	- 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.	30.00	-50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb.	2.40	- 2.45
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz.	1.25	- —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz.	1.00	- —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb.	2.50	- 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb.	.45	- —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb.	.40	- —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).		
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).		
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms.....lb.	9.00	- 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb.	4.50	- 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.	9.00	- 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, bots....lb.	1.50	- —
fib, dms.....lb.	1.05	- 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.		
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb.	5.00	- 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms.....lb.	2.50	- 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb.	6.75	- 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb.	5.25	- 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.	16.00	- —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.	17.50	- —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	1.65	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.00	- 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb.	.18	- .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.90	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	3.25	- 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs.	2.60	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.95	- 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.70	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	3.05	- 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	3.05	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	3.40	- 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.		
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.20	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.55	- 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.40	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.75	- 2.90
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs.	1.85	- —
Chloride, 35-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb.	.03	- .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.04	- .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb.	.07	- .07½
l.c.l. .....lb.	.08	- .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l. .....lb.	.08	- —
multi-unit cars, works..lb.	.04½	- .06
tanks, works.....lb.	.04	- —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb.	.16	- .31
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb.	3.90	- 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb.	.06	- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb.	.07	- —
stainless, bbls.....lb.	.09	- .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton.	.85	- —
Florida .....unit-ton.	.51	- .54
others .....unit-ton.	.87	- .94
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $3.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.		
triple, 40% or more, a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida. unit-ton.	.63	- —
South Carolina..unit-ton.	.70	- —
Tennessee .....unit-ton.	.75	- —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.		
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.		
Sweet basil, bls.....lb.	1.00	- 1.25

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Talc,[1] dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.	14.50	-24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.	16.50	-30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.	17.50	-43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	11.00	-13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.	12.00	-14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.	14.00	- —
l.c.l., works.....ton.	15.00	- —

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Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .07½- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,6] bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara[1] pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton.67.25 - —
powd., c.l., same basis.... long ton.125.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25

Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .34 - .50
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 Nom.
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots.. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, California, French type, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14½- .15

Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[16] .....lb. .32 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[1,4] dlvd....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ¼c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —

Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2°, indust., dms., return, wks. gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
1°, nitration, ret. dms., works. gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
Petroleum toluol prices, same as those for coaltar toluol.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .90 - .95
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100-ozs. lots..oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .28 - .32
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld...lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .06 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .06 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices ¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Cal., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works..lb. .28 - .30½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Tripoli,[1] air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 98-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.00 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls., futures..lb. .18 - .18¼
Haitian, bls. .....lb. No stocks
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .16¾- .16¾
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .17¼- .17¾
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms., c.l. gal. .93½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .94½- —
tanks, Savannah.....gal. .83½- —
Wood,[1] d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East.....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East, gal. .80 - .86
tanks, East.....gal. .74 - .75
Sulphate, ret. dms.....gal. .65 - .70

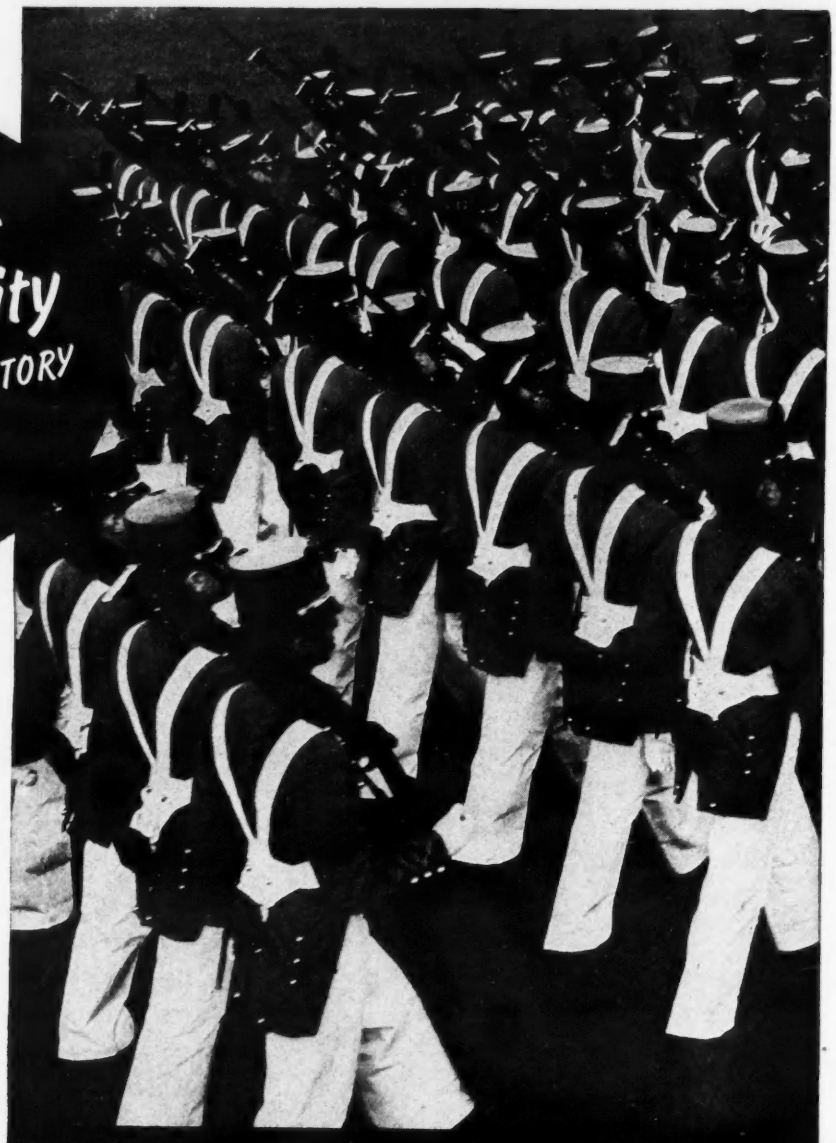
U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.35 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.62.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.70.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works, or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.97.40 - —
fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3..ton.112.80 - —
Urunday, extract, 63% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports..lb. .05625- .06875
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. No stocks
Indian, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium[1] pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.00
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.85 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs or more. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .34 - .38
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .28

—Continued on page 46



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The chemicals shown here are surplus war material. They are available now at quick sale prices to meet civilian production needs. As with hundreds of other similar surplus chemicals they may be obtained by writing, wiring, or phoning your nearest War Assets Corporation office*. Make it *your* habit to check this source whenever your stock needs replenishing.

HYPOCHLORITE BLEACH—one year old material; manufactured with 30% available chlorine; grade 3; available as follows for 1½ cents per pound in carload lots; (F.O.B. location).

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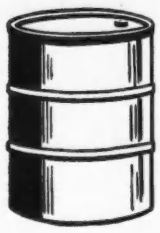
Salt Lake City—8,785,572 lbs. in 43 and 50 lb. steel drums.



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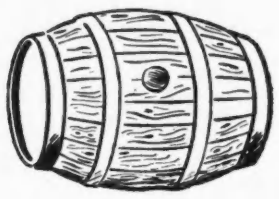

**In directories simply look up Reconstruction Finance Corporation. War Assets Corporation is an R.F.C. subsidiary.*

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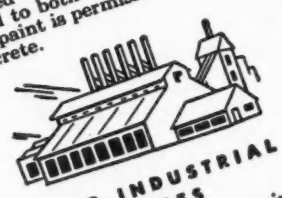
OIL TYPE, READY MIXED PAINT—SPEC. T-1215

Ready for use. This paint, containing linseed oil, may be brushed or sprayed to produce a flat finish which dries in a few hours. It is well suited to both interior and exterior walls wherever a medium grade low cost paint is permissable. It may be applied to wood, brick, masonry or concrete.



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Light Green — Olive Drab
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Field Drab — Earth Red
Earth Yellow — Haze Gray
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Price: 65 cents per gal., F.O.B. location; minimum sale, 200 gallons.

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To War Assets Corporation:

Without obligation, please send me further information on the following products and place my name on your regular mailing list:

- ☐ Glacial Acetic Acid, C.P. in one gal. bottles.
- ☐ Copper Napthenate, 8% solution in drums.
- ☐ Sodium Sulphite
- ☐ Manganous Chloride
- ☐ Smokeless Powder
- ☐ D.N.T. (Dinitrotoluol)
- ☐ Silica Gel; in various small size fabric bags weighing from 15 grams to 10 lbs. each.
- ☐ Khaki Dyes (basic colors)

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Street.....

City.....State.....

155-2

A DISPOSAL AGENCY DESIGNATED BY THE SURPLUS PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION for Surplus Producers' and Capital Goods, Aircraft and Plants formerly handled by Reconstruction Finance Corporation . . . and for Surplus Consumer Goods formerly handled by United States Department of Commerce.

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OPD—4-29-1946 38

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Volume 149 April 29, 1946 Number 17

Inflation Is Invited

Congress, in the original statute of creation and implementation, gave the Office of Price Administration only one hand. The house has voted to cut off the thumb of that hand and to amputate one of the agency's legs. In spite of the enormous cost of entirely doing away with OPA, that would be a better step and certainly a more honest one, than to maintain the travesty of price-control and inflation-prevention which alone would be possible under the conditions of continuation decreed by the house.

It might be that the house in vitiating the Office of Price Administration acted more in political pique than in economic belief or purpose—the motivation of Federal legislating is most difficult to comprehend. It might be that the house slapped the executive branch of the government with crossed fingers, feeling that the senate would approach the matter of continuing OPA in a more nearly statesmanlike attitude and protect the people against the profiteering which the house's action would invite and foster. It would be, at least, unkind to infer that the majority of the members of the lesser legislative group did not care what their spite—or ignorance—would cost the people —or themselves.

Perhaps it is necessary thus generously to look upon the motives behind the weakening of the natally crippled price-control agency, because a generous view certainly is required with respect to almost all the opposition to the Office of Price Administration. It is most necessary in endeavoring to understand why those who declare that prices will not go up if price-control is removed are so unnecessarily concerned for its removal. None has yet come out with a guaranty that he will not raise his prices, or even that, when production has caught up with demand, he will deflate his valuations.

In spite of declarations of special pleaders adduced as statistical data in an attempt at refutation, the records of a high level of productive activity have a patent reliability. It is because distribution is out of joint that production appears to be inadequate. Certainly the black markets are not supplied by "ravens from the sky" or even out of prewar stocks: the goods they sell are being made today. And they will continue to be made and to support profiteering as long as black markets have the protection of those who profit directly thereby or, perhaps indirectly benefited, shirk their duty as citizens to assist toward compliance with the law, taking refuge, as did a commodity trader witness before the senate committee last week, in saying "I'm not a policeman!"

The disregard for lawlessness which came down from the days of prohibition eventually will do more than anything else to force government control over, not only prices, but every other aspect of business. One more cycle of gouge, gloat, and grovel, and private enterprise will be done for. In the wisdom of foresight it now should earnestly endeavor to get from Congress a means of actually and adequately blocking the myopic folly of those in its ranks who can see in high prices nothing but the immediate profit.

Food Relief and Business

Every line of business, distributive as well as productive, should study most thoroughly the world food-relief program in which the United States must take the lead and do most of the supporting. The grains and the fats and oils and the sugar and all the other large-volume items of the program are raw materials for many industries other than the manufacture of foods. They have a universal industrial and commercial importance which demands that their disposal, howsoever charitable the purpose, should give full consideration to the concomitant aspects of commercial economy. It is not wisely entrusted to politicians alone, be they currently or more or less recently in public office. It is a business job, and it should be in capable business hands.

Political economy has an important place in world affairs. It must be prominent in world food relief. Political expedience is quite a different thing. It is promnent in the world food-relief program. It is already evident that the United States is not getting full credit for what it is doing, but is being shouldered with most of the blame for whatever falls short of the expectations of a beneficiary group. The publicity given to the disappointments of relief leaders over the response to their pleas has much to do with this unreasonableness of the criticism voiced by those who feel that they are being neglected and are led to believe that the United States is sitting down on the job.

Of course there is some politics in the atmosphere, at least, in which food relief is considered in the United States. But, this is to be expected, and it is not so alarming as is the lack of business in the atmosphere and the activities. An example of this is the cutting off of 25 percent of the flour supply of bakers, without providing any control of the distribution of bread. In largest part, no individual hazard or even discomfort would follow a 25 percent reduction in the consumption of bread. But, if conditions in other commodities afford a criterion, many are going to be compelled to try to get along with not more than 50 percent of their customary supply of bread, because others are not going to take any cut whatsoever.

The scarcity of edible oils has begun to trouble the drug industry. Even cottonseed oil is not in adequate supply for pharmaceutical uses. Supplies of oils for table use have long been scanty. The United States is reported to intend to contribute more oils and fats to the food-relief program. Whether this additional draft falls more heavily on the edible or the technical supply, the result is not going to be liked by the general public. And the dissatisfaction in this, as in grains, will be no more attributable to inability to get commodites that are wanted than it will be to the curtailment of employment increasingly enforced by lack of the materials of manufacturing. That is what makes food relief a fundamental business problem.

Much Power Is Wasted

"Science is power"—that declaration has become the slogan of a dozen crusades, with at least twice that many objectives. Science is power. So is steam and electricity and dynamite and atom-fission and tidal surge and earthquake. So, also, the philosophers long have declaimed, is knowledge.

The problem common to all these powers is to what end they should be applied, and how. With respect to none of them has that problem been completely and satisfactorily solved—and science is not the area of greatest progress in that respect. And with all his electronic equipment of recent acquisition, the scientist, even in his greatest achievements of practical application, has not caught up with the migratory wildfowl or the homing pigeon: the capability of the bloodhound is still beyond his ken.

The needs of war brought forth in the past few years many valuable applications of science and knowledge—and a relatively few things which were new. They also assisted in the development of effective and productive cooperation between military and industrial interests. It is highly desirable that those objectives and processes be continued and extended; for, in them, lies large promise of mutual and general benefits.

One field of more than ordinary appeal comprises the development of practical uses for chemical compositions left over from the needs of war. Quite frequently is reported in the news of the day the proposed or effected destruction of some such material because "it has no commercial use." Commercial uses have been found for some military surpluses at first considered useless. There are many more opportunities in that direction.

One such challenge is offered by "goop," an incendiary material containing powdered metallic magnesium. This material is being used in the lumbering regions of the Pacific Northwest to burn slashings with a view of lessening the threat of forest fires. The material is furnished without cost other than that of transportation. It is not fantastic to believe that this composition, which will burn slashings covered with snow, could be adapted for use as a fuel for heat or power. It is also indicative of the lag in the application of the power of science that the cellulosic, or even the fuel, value of slashings is not utilized.

After much study a plan has been developed for disposing of an industrial waste, a somewhat spent solution of sulphuric acid containing some ferrous sulphate, by controlled dumping at sea beyond New York harbor. Not much science goes into that process, doubtless for reasons of cost. But, a weak solution of ammonium sulphate has advantages over plain water in the irrigation of truck gardening, and there is truck gardening in those parts.

With science, as with all other powers, waste is most often a not inconsiderable item.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

the vaccine because an outbreak of the disease among the cattle there. It is also reported that there is evidence of the disease in Europe, and UNRRA also will ship supplies to the affected areas.

War Loans Pay

The War Department's "V-loan" plan put into operation early in the war to help contractors convert over to war production was a paying proposition in more ways than one. Not only did it help little contractors get into the production fight to smother the enemy with weapons and munitions, but it also netted the War Department a profit of $17,000,000 to be turned into the Treasury's miscellaneous receipts account.

During the four years that "V-loan" was operating, the War Department placed its guaranty on 6,364 loans for a total of $7,813,793,000. As of March 31, last, the department still had guaranties outstanding of $379,365,000. Since VJ-Day the department has been helping industries reconvert back to peacetime operations by loan guaranties when banks don't feel up to taking the entire risk.

Retail Store Mortality

One of the considerations now foremost in the minds of prospective businessmen is how long it will be possible to remain in business. Although no answer to this question can be provided in advance for any individual, a partial indication is revealed in a study recently released by the Department of Commerce, which reviews the experience of businessmen during the decade of the 1930's.

In this study it is stated that retail stores in operation in 1929 had about a 50:50 chance of surviving the ten-year period 1929-39. Thus, of the approximately 1,500,000 retail stores in operation in 1929, statistics show that slightly more than half were still in business ten years later. Three-fourths of the others had closed their doors within the first four years after 1929 —a circumstance owing not only to the adverse economic conditions of those years but also to the fact that the stores were relatively young.

Comparison of the statistics for different kinds of retail businesses indicates that stores which sell the basic necessities—food, clothing, drugs, hardware, and building materials—experienced in general a longer life span than specialty stores which handle luxury goods.

Wood-Farming Urged

Big industrial users of wood, such as the pulp and paper mills and the railroads, as well as State and Federal agencies, are urging that trees be grown as an agricultural crop on a nationwide scale. At a recent meeting of the American Forest Products Industries, these groups called for aggressive educational leadership aimed at nothing less than continuous growing of trees on every acre of land adapted for that purpose.

The program is directed mainly toward the owners of 3,475,000 farms with 140,000,000 acres of woodlands, half a million non-farmers with 133,000,000 acres of timber-growing property, and industrial owners with 68,000,000 acres of forests.

Mineral Salad Oil Taboo

The Food and Drug Administration has pronounced its position that mineral oil salad dressings are adulterated within the meaning of the food, drug and cosmetic act. It emphasizes its opinion that this status of such preparations is not affected by any form of labeling.

The agency has always held that mineral oil has no food value, but it has not taken exception to its use in foods for special dietary use, and such use of this and other nonnutritive ingredients was recognized, under fully informative labeling, in the regulations under section 403 (j) of the act.

It is now pointed out by FDA that the regulations covering special dietary foods do not exempt such products from the fundamental adulteration provisions of the act. Those provisions are now declared to be fully applicable because the agency's suspicions of the deleterious character of mineral oil in the diet have been confirmed by findings of fact sustained by the courts.

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- Iron Gluconate
- Iron Oxalate
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- Niacinamide
- Potassium Iodide
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Chloroform, U.S.P. & Technical	60.4—61.4	12.43
Carbon Tetrachloride, U.S.P. & Technical	75.2—76.1	13.31
Trichlorethylene	86.5—87.5	12.30
Perchlorethylene (Tetrachlorethylene)	120.5—122.0	13.55
Tetrachlorethane (Acetylene Tetrachloride)	146.3*	13.31
Pentachlorethane	161.9*	14.00

*Approximate boiling point

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Heavy Chemicals

No relaxation of buying interest could be noted in the market for heavy chemicals last week. In many instances demand exceeded supplies and trading was restricted on account of short stocks. The continuance of the soft coal strike is a disturbing factor and has given the outlook a certain degree of uncertainty. So far, production and consumption have not been vitally affected but if the labor dispute is not settled in the very near future the entire situation may become distorted. When it is assumed that it takes approximately a ton of coal to make a ton of soda ash, the importance of coal to the chemical industry can be realized. The market position of soda ash was as tight as at the close of the previous month while caustic soda was said to be in shorter supply at present than at any time during the war period.

Buying orders in calcium chloride are being turned down, because demand is greater than the industry can produce. Inventories of salt cake have remained low under heavy buying for the glass and paper industries. Muriatic acid has improved its position during the month but is not in free supply. Producers are booking oxalic acid on a "when available basis." Some excess production of sulphuric acid is going into storage at Baltimore. Increased production of white sal ammoniac has made progress in establishing a better supply situation. Arsenic remained short with Sweden exporting material most everywhere except the U. S. Strikes at some of the match factories have tempered the call for chlorate of potash shipments. An importation of chlorate of soda from Bordeaux was noted.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 102.5 in the week ended April 20, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 103.6 in the previous week and 90.7 percent a year ago.

Production figures in some of the following market reports were released by the Department of Commerce unless otherwise specified.

Ammonia Bicarbonate — Buying interest active. A large part of demand has come from the bakeries where it is used as a leavening agent. Some purchases have also been made for use in glass and cleaning compounds. Inventories have permitted prompt shipments.

Ammoniac Sal — Increased production of white granular has made considerable progress in evening off demand this month and the market has been placed in better balance than for some time. Demand for the manufacture of dry-cell batteries has continued active and there has also been a fair inquiry from makers of yeast, dyestuffs and tanning chemicals.

Arsenic—Labor difficulties have held down production of white arsenic and the present supply position has remained tight. While no arrivals of European material were recorded here, it was stated that Sweden has resumed exports to the United Kingdom, Australia, South Africa and South America.

Bauxite—Exports of bauxite from British Guiana during the fourth quarter of 1945 amounted to 90,840 long tons, bringing the total for the year to about 739,000 long tons. Inasmuch as bauxite is produced solely for export and only small stocks are kept on hand, these exports represent approximately the whole production. The 1945 figure compares favorably with the 873,968 tons produced in 1944 but is considerably under the 1,901,393 tons produced in 1943—the most active year in the history of bauxite-mining operations in the colony.

Calcium Chloride—In a tighter position than at any time this year. Demand has exceeded the production capacity of the industry and no easement of supply is in sight at present. Shipments are said to average at least two months behind schedule and additional inquiries of sizable dimensions have reached the market but are uncovered. The boom in cement blocks, the call for refrigeration and the increased demand for road construction and maintenance have swamped producers.

Copper — According to Washington advices, the government has asked for voluntary rationing of copper and copper products. Labor strikes have seriously affected production and refining operations in addition to cumulative influences of the soft coal strike. CPA stated that mine and smelter output was down to 50 percent of capacity. The situation is so serious that even prompt resumption of production will leave every consumer of copper or copper products in a hardship status for a considerable time due to the loss of production which has occurred.

Fluorspar—Geological Survey states that a preliminary report and maps presenting the results of a study of the White Eagle fluorspar mine, Grant County, N. Mex., have been released to the public. The investigation was made by the Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines. Fluorspar is essential in the manufacture of many war and peacetime necessities such as steel, aluminum, 100-octane gasoline, refrigerants and insecticides. Only a limited number of copies are available and may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., by those who are directly interested.

Manganese Ore — UNRRA shipped 5,000 tons to Czechoslovakia during the month of March.

Potash Carbonate—Shipments have continued against contracts placed recently in the calcined grade for tobacco cultivation and the supply situation has remained relatively tight. Steady production has placed the market in better balance than noted at the beginning of the month.

Potash Caustic — Production has been able to supply demand on a fairly prompt basis and the market appeared to be in a normal condition. A fair inquiry was reported for soap, glass and aniline dyes.

Potash Chlorate—Demand and supply were about evened off last week. Labor strikes at two major match-producing factories offered possibilities of a temporary curtailment in chlorate shipments. If this takes place, it should improve the market's supply position.

Salt — Dominican Government has been granted the exclusive right to extract and manufacture common sea, or rock, salt for any purpose whatever in the Dominican Republic, according to a law promulgated recently. Provision is made in the law for the cancellation of all concessions and contracts and for the indemnification of former owners. All machinery and equipment needed for salt exploitation will be admitted free of import duty and taxes. Exports of salt will be exempt from export taxes.

Salt Cake — Moderate increase in commercial crude output was reported in February. Production was placed at 43,061 tons, compared with 40,360 tons in the preceding month. Demand from the glass and paper industries has kept the market in a relatively tight condition.

Soda Ash—No appreciable improvement in the supply position of soda ash could be noted during the past month. Major consuming industries have taken all the material available and the open market has been practically bare of stocks. The demand for dense ash from the glass furnaces has continued unusually heavy and producers have been under constant pressure for shipments.

Soda, Caustic — Continued shortage

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
168.5	168.5	168.9	169.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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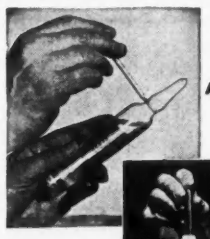

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of stocks has checked additional buying and the market has retained a definitely tight position with an acute scarcity of solid, flaked and powdered. Prominent sellers state the market is in a tighter condition than at any time during the war period. There has been no easement in consuming demand from the rayon mills, oil refineries, soap or other major consuming industries.

Soda Chlorate—Maintenance of miscellaneous consuming demand has kept buying conditions definitely tight. In addition to an exceedingly heavy inquiry for weed killing, there has been an expanding demand that has included about every class of consumer. Under the current pressure, it has been impossible to keep shipments abreast of schedules. Arrivals of 4,180 cans from Bordeaux were recorded last week.

Soda Phosphate — Supply position definitely tight with demand for most varieties considerably in excess of current production. Output of monobasic in February amounted to 1,116 tons, compared with 1,244 tons in January. Production of meta was 2,647 tons, against 2,272 tons in the preceding month.

Soda Sulphate—Production of anhydrous refined in February registered 7,001 tons, compared with 7,864 tons in the preceding month.

Tin—Bolivian banks are advancing funds for the construction of a tin smelter at Oruro. Orders for some machinery for the new project have already been placed in Argentina. U. S. Department of Commerce states that before the war, about one-fifth of the world's supply of tin came from three small islands off the coast of southeast Sumatra—Banka, Billiton and Sinkep—but the Dutch destroyed many of the mine installations before they retreated. Little information has come from Banka, the most important producer, where tin production was entirely government operated before the war. Operations have begun on a small scale at Sinkep, where prewar output was not large. Billiton's deep mines are not working. Some hoisting gear and parts of the ore-dressing plant were removed as well as a large part of the electrical equipment.

Acids

Acetic—Consuming inquiry has continued of satisfactory dimensions throughout the month with the market in fair balance. Stocks have been affected to some extent by the coal strike and the shortage of steel, copper and seasoned wood, has been felt in replacing parts and in securing containers.

Muriatic—Seemed to be in better shape regarding supplies than at the beginning of the month. Consuming demand for a while was broad enough to tax production. There are no excess inventories at present, but the market was in better balance last week.

Nitric—Supply reported about on even beam with consuming demand. Requirements have been satisfied promptly without leaving any increased inventories.

Oxalic—Demand continued exceedingly active and is being fed from production as there are no reserve stocks. Orders have been entered for weeks ahead and prominent producers are unable to specify shipments at present. Even on existing contracts word has been sent out "will ship when available."

Sulphuric—Supply situation has improved in the East with a surplus going into storage tanks at Baltimore. Consuming demand has assumed normal dimensions with the urgency off the agricultural inquiry which usually follows the high mark of the season. Demand from the iron and steel industry has also tapered off as a consequence of reduced activities at the steel mills.

Baltimore, April 26.—Production of sulphuric acid is reported to have caught up with the current requirements and some of the plants are stated to have been closed to keep down storage, with not only the requirements of the government taken care of, but with the needs of industry also fully met. This appears to be the only change in the situation, with the ceilings maintained as they have been and with the differences in these ceilings continuing in effect. This suggests that a really competitive market may not be far off, with prices seeking a natural level, as before the war. At any rate, the requirements of private consumers are stated to be readily cared for, a development indicated by the additions made some time ago to acid storage facilities in the expectation that they would be needed sooner or later to hold the excess. It does not appear that any modification in production costs has taken place.

Trade Briefs

Felton Chemical Company, Los Angeles, plans construction of a new factory and office building in West Los Angeles.

N. S. Wilson & Sons, Boston, has been appointed sales representative in the New England area for the chemical division of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, is distributing an eight-page booklet describing its five 'Penco' DDT products for the agricultural and insecticide industries, and giving some basic facts about DDT itself.

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Grade	Technical
Form	White Powder
Purity	95%
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Water	206 Grams.
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P.A.'s on Business

—Continued from page 3

the parade to higher prices because of increased costs, and that would put additional pressure on the prices of all materials and products.

Government actions bolstering purchasing power to prevent deflation during the reconversion period have developed into a Pandora's box, with the full inflationary consequences on costs and prices not yet apparent or easily forecast, and probably accounts for most of the dissatisfaction expressed.

The current situation is being called an escalator economy. Many contracts and purchase orders are including a price-adjustment or escalator clause, but many long dormant and almost forgotten price adjustment provisions will also be put into motion by advancing costs and prices. The price of natural gas in some sections is based on fuel oil costs, and electric power for industry in some localities is based on fuel costs. In fact, all long-term service contracts that are geared to material or labor costs will have justification for seeking higher levels.

Inventories

Industrial inventories are reported to be the same as, or lower than, a month ago, except where curtailed plant operations have permitted some accumulation.

Shortages created by strikes have not been replaced, and few are optimistic about the possibility of a comfortable inventory position in the immediate future.

Inventories are unbalanced in many plants, and buyers would welcome an even flow of materials that would permit obtaining the maximum stocks permissible under CPA regulations.

Buyers' investigations of shortages show that the increased wartime production capacity in some important industries has not been readily transferable to postwar requirements. For instance, war production of steel ran to heavy sections and plates, while peacetime requirements run to light sections, nails, and sheets in much larger proportions. The mill capacity for producing sheets was increased little, if any, during the war years; as a result it is inadequate to handle the present demands which greatly exceed those of prewar. This is not so much a reconversion problem as it is a postwar bottleneck that may affect many consumers until production becomes balanced on peacetime needs. Prices which permit small and marginal producers to operate offer the only immediat relief.

Buying Policy

Purchasing policies in many instances are "get what you can if and when you can." Six, nine, or twelve months' delivery on a major requirement may be the determining factor, with a shortened order period for other materials and supplies.

The general policy reported averages from three to nine months for commitments, with deliveries scheduled as the materials are needed.

Specific Commodity Changes

Increases in commodity prices are too numerous to list. With wage rates and prices of major basic materials advancing, everything they go into is following their lead.

OPA, under Administrator Paul A. Porter, has authorized numerous price advances and removed many items from price control. Purchasing agents expect much more action in both directions.

Prices are probably in the most unstable state ever encountered in purchasing experience, but the present uncertainty is over how high—not which way— they will go. Economic and political forces seem to be contending for leadership in forcing upward price adjustments. Reports show only an exceptional opinion that a change in this situation may come in the next few months.

Employment

With the ending of major strikes, employment is reported the same as, or higher than, a month ago (the cumulative recent effects of the coal strike are not included).

Common labor and help for the service trades is generally easier. In fact, some reports indicate such employees are being selected.

Skilled labor is in demand in all sections, especially in the construction trades.

Chemical Marketing

—Continued from page 3

ods of marketing which will face the chemical industry in the competition which will follow the present era of full production and competition.

In the past, industry has been the big consumer of chemicals, Mr. Doan said, but now that many household articles are made of plastics, synthetic fibers, magnesium and other products, the public is becoming conscious of the chemical origin of many of the things used in every day life.

For this reason, he added, the chemical industry must modify its marketing methods so that they will increase a consumer consciousness of what the industry is doing for the individual.

This increase of knowledge on the part of the individual consumer has tremendous potentialities for chemical manufacturers, Mr. Doan said, but new methods of distribution and an increasing application of the results of research are required in order to receive full benefits from it.

In the afternoon session, some of the techniques of market research were discussed, with various marketing experts telling of their methods of tackling the problem of cultivating new markets.

Lawrence C. Lockley, manager of the market research division for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., speaking of personal interview techniques, deplored the method used by some market research workers of asking leading questions which give pleasing answers, but which do not reflect the true thinking of the consumer.

He emphasized that no subtle approaches can replace sincerity of purpose and straightforwardness in order to secure full cooperation of the respondent.

J. C. Spurr, director of research for McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New York, discussed the use of mail questionnaires, and pointed out the types of surveys that are feasible in this method of industrial marketing, their advantages and limitations, and the determination of the validity of such surveys.

The improved methods of presenting results of marketing research work to busy executives was reported by Wroe Alderson, marketing and management counselor. Mr. Alderson noted the decreasing use of voluminous reports and countless statistical tables, and the increasing use of visual presentation, including the use of charts and graphs presented on posters or lantern slides.

The program was concluded by a talk given by Ralph Hayward, president of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company, who stressed the increasing requirements for chemicals needed by the pulp and paper industry as production expands to supply the nation's growing needs for paper products. Mr. Hayward said that the paper industry will strive to increase the brightness of its pulp through use of bleaching materials, and the whiteness of its paper through chemical treatment and by coating it with products of the chemical industry.

General Aniline Adds Black to Staff

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has appointed Robert Black director of advertising and consumer product marketing of its special products department. He formerly was with the National Biscuit Company.

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G.H.Clay Heads ACS Kansas City Section

G. Harry Clay, research executive who retired last month after a forty-four-year career in chemistry, has been elected chairman of the Kansas City section of the American Chemical Society. Mr. Clay previously headed the section in 1928.

Mr. Clay, who succeeds Charles J. Boner as chairman, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1879. On his graduation from Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, in 1901, Mr. Clay entered the employ of the Procter & Gamble Company, where he remained for twenty years. He then spent two years with the Texas Company, after which he joined the staff of The Kansas City Testing Company. He left eleven years later to become associated with Luzier's, Inc., of Kansas City, and served that concern also for eleven years until his retirement.

Shell Chemical to Build Redistribution Center

The Shell Chemical Corporation, Fresno, Cal., will begin immediate construction of a product redistribution center in Kerman, Cal. The center, which is expected to be completed this year, will include an ammonia bottling plant, and will serve the San Joaquin farming area with agricultural ammonia and other chemical products.

German Production Data Study Urged by Keyes

The quality and quantity of industrial intelligence available to American investigators in Germany, and the facilities and accommodations offered the visitors by American, British and French forces there, were described by Dr. Donald B. Keyes, research director for the Heyden Chemical Company, New York, at luncheon of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, held in the Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 25.

Dr. Keyes told more than 200 members and guests that the only advantage America can derive, industrially speaking, from the defeat of Germany, is a store of technical knowledge. He contended that investigators from the various companies would be more capable of extracting available industrial "know-how" from German records, documents and technicians than would be governmental investigators.

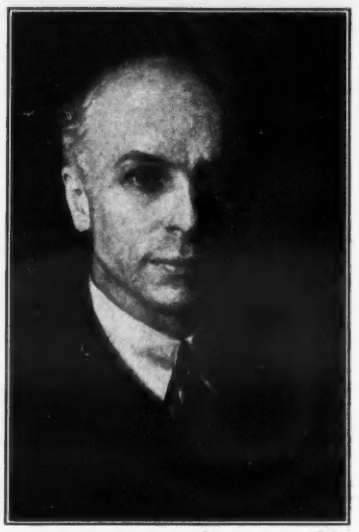
For this reason, Dr. Keyes urged the companies to send their own probers, despite the fact that the companies must bear the expense, and that the investigators' findings must be reported to the military authority whose government would make it available to the entire industry.

Fluorspar Production Declined in 1945

Production of finished fluorspar from domestic ore totaled 325,200 tons in 1945, a decline of 21 percent from 1944, according to the Department of the Interior. Shipments from mines in 1945 totaled 323,961 tons, compared with 413,781 tons in 1944. Fluorspar imported for consumption in 1945 totaled 103,133 tons, a gain of 18 percent over 1944.

Stocks of fluorspar at consumers plants were 103,148 tons on December 31, 1945, a gain of 5 percent over 1944. Stocks of finished fluorspar at mines at the end of the year totaled 20,249 tons, which is 6 percent higher than the 1944 total. Stocks of finished fluorspar held by the Office of Metals Reserve totaled 198,856 tons at the close of 1945.

Gold Medal Winner



Juley

Walter S. Carpenter, jr., president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., was awarded the 1954 John C. Jones Gold Medal for distinguished service to the War Department in time of war, at a ceremony conducted by the Army Ordnance Association in Philadelphia April 26.

Hercules Names Six To New Positions

Six members of the paper makers chemical department of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., will be appointed to new positions on May 1. Thomas G. Batchelor, resident manager of Hercules Powder Company (Canada), Ltd., Freeman, Ontario, will move to Wilmington as assistant director of sales of the department.

E. Hoke Martin, department sales representative at Kalamazoo, Mich., will succeed Mr. Batchelor at the Freeman plant, and Henry Reeves, jr., now in Wilmington, will succeed Mr. Martin at Kalamazoo. Henry L. Mellen, sales representative at Holyoke, Mass., has been appointed assistant manager in Kalamazoo.

Thomas L. Sterling, with the department's industrial chemical division in New York, will be assigned to Holyoke and will be succeeded by L. E. McKenzie, formerly resident manager of the division's Boston office.

N.Y. Antitrust Div. Chief Appointed

James C. Wilson has been made chief of the New York office of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, succeeding Lawrence S. Apsey, resigned. Mr. Wilson, a veteran of World War II, served as a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy having received his honorable discharge in December, 1945, after three years' service. He started with the Antitrust Division in May, 1935, shortly after his graduation from the University of Michigan Law School.

Goodrich Chem. Elects Two Vice-Presidents

The B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, has elected William I. Burt as vice-president in charge of manufacturing, and Dr. Frank K. Schoenfeld as vice-president in charge of technical development.

Mr. Burt started with Goodrich in 1927 and recently has been director of all manufacturing for the company. Dr. Schoenfeld formerly was technical director for the company.

Heyden Chemical to Vote On 2½-1 Stock Split

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, will hold a special stockholders' meeting May 3 to vote on a two and one-half-for-one split of the common stock; authorization of 200,000 shares of $100 par value preferred stock, and refunding of the present 4 percent preferred stock.

Ubbelohde, Inc., Names Glover Vice-President

Robert G. Glover has been elected vice-president of Alberto Ubbelohde Inc., exporter, New York. Mr. Glover previously had been connected with the Department of State and the Department of Commerce.

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Phosphate Fertilizer

—Continued from page 5

With respect to nitrogen, CPA officials expect that production in the United States for fertilizer in the 1946-47 crop year will exceed the production this year if there is adequate supply of coal and labor. They expect imports to remain at about current levels, but indicate that the supply available for agriculture in the United States will again be somewhat short of the estimated 800,000-ton demand. Recommendations have been made by the Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee of the Department of Agriculture that the government consider reopening some of the idle ammonia plants, especially if the War Department insists upon large shipments of ammonium sulphate to Japan.

Latest figures on deliveries of nitrogen supplies for the past year (1945-46) for domestic agricultural fertilizer needs showed them to be running about 15,800 tons behind the goals set for the first nine months of the year. And but for the fact that imports from Canada were in excess of the goals for this period, the difference would have been much greater, as both deliveries from domestic sources and imports from Chile were below expectations.

The production goal from July, 1945, to March, 1946, was fixed at 524,339 tons and against this there were deliveries of 508,500 tons. For the full twelve months period of the 1945-46 program, the production goal is 699,118 tons. A summary of the situation is shown in the following tabulation:—

	Nitrogen supplies (tons of nitrogen)		
	1945-46 program (production goal)	July '45-March '46 (production goal)	Deliveries (July '45-March '46
U.S. production—			
Sulphate of ammonia	170,150	127,613	111,400
Solutions	170,000	127,500	126,600
Cal-nitro and uramon	28,530	21,398	21,400
Nitrate of soda, synthetic and by-product	44,000	33,000	26,700
Ammonium nitrate—			
U. S. (32.5)	52,650	39,486	41,300
Ordnance (32.5)	68,250	51,188	58,600
Organic	28,530	22,500	22,500
Total	563,580	422,685	408,500
Imports from Chile	104,000	78,000	54,200
Imports from Canada—			
Sulphate of ammonia	24,600	18,450	20,500
Cyanamid	29,400	22,050	27,000
Ammo-phos 11-48	3,850	2,888	2,900
Ammo-phos 16-20	6,960	5,220	6,000
Ammonium nitrate	40,200	30,150	36,352
Total Canadian imp'ts	105,010	78,758	92,800
Total U.S. supply	772,590	579,443	555,500
Exports approved by Combined Food Board	73,472	55,104	*47,000
Available for domestic agriculture.	699,118	524,339	*508,500

* Estimated.
(Does not include stocks on hand July 1, '45)

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N.Y. Scientists Form Atomic Energy Group

A certificate of incorporation for the Association of New York Scientists, formed to "further by research and publication the knowledge of atomic energy," has been filed in Albany. Organized by New York scientists, several of whom worked on the atomic bomb project, the new group expects to enroll 900 teachers and researchers.

Steatite Ceramic Plant Leased from WAA

Isolantite, Inc., Belleville, N. J., has leased the steatite ceramic plant it operated during the war, War Assets Administration has announced. The lease terms will be $65,000 flat for the first year, 3 percent of the net sales with a minimum rental of $65,000 and a maximum of $140,000 for the second year, and 3 percent of the net sales with a minimum of $70,000 and a maximum of $140,000 for the third year. The lessee, according to WAA, will devote the plant to production of steatite for commercial markets.

The project consists of a single building containing 79,600 square feet of space and occupying a half acre site. The property has all utility services from local companies, and a railroad siding that connects with the Erie Railroad.

NYU Chemistry Alumni Elect Saunders President

Kenneth W. Saunders, of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has been elected president of the New York University Chemistry Alumni Club. George E. Shriver, of the U. S. Rubber Company, New York, has been elected vice-president; Harry Kaplan, Petroleum Solvents Company, New York, secretary, and John F. Petras, U. S. Rubber Company, treasurer.

Oakite Offers New Anti-Rust

A new product for the prevention of rust on ferrous surfaces between operations, and while parts are in storage, has been announced by Oakite Products, Inc., New York. A booklet describing the industrial applications of the new product is available upon request to the company.

Birds-Eye-Snider Names Research Head

The Birds-Eye-Snider division of the General Foods Corporation, New York, has appointed Harold J. Humphrey to the newly-created position of vice-president in charge of research and development. Herbert E. Apple, jr., will succeed him as production manager in the company's Eastern division.

Prices Current

—Continued from page 36

Vinyl acetate, cbys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units. .10 - .12
in corn oil (see Calciferol).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 Nom.
Wattle bark,[1,5] E. Africa, bgs., f.a.s..ton.52.50 - —
S. Africa, merchantable, bgs., f.a.s..ton.52.50 - —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.55.00 - —
prime quality, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.57.50 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05½- .06¼
tanks, works.....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05396- .05845
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock. lb. .0573- .0597
Wattle extract prices based on $12 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs.....lb. .68 - .70
slabs, bgs.....lb. .65 - .68
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .49 - .51
Western hemisphere, bgs.lb. .55 - .56
refined, yellow, brick, bgs.lb. .61 - .62
cakes, cs.....lb. .60 - .61
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bags.....lb. .78 - .79
Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 8½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.50 - 1.55
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.70 - 1.75
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
refined, bgs., ton lots...lb. 1.80 - 1.82
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.85 - 1.90
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.83 - —
Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. .12½- .13½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .14 - —
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .19 - .22
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns. 36 tons, yearly contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17¾
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller bots., same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
190° - 195° m.p., A.S.T.M., white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - .25¾
Montan, domestic, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.10 - 1.15
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.
Ozokerite, dom., 189-190 F., bgs., c.l..lb. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38 - —
182-183 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
171-172 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .27 - .32
cakes, cs.....lb. .28 - .33
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .16 - .19
Whiting,[1] chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works..ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., al.-coated, 360 mesh, 99¼%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.00 - 9.50
99%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.10.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indus., ret. dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .26 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .36 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .41 - —
Petroleum xylol prices, same as those for coaltar xylol.

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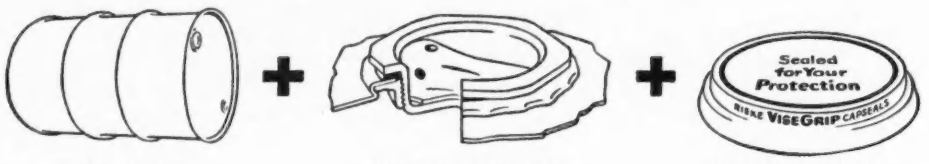

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Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .45 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .60 - —
sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —

Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Yellow, Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synthetic, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0710- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.43 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.43 - —
Ocher American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06½
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02½
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0365- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0525- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .16 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Yohimbine hydrochlorids, vis..os. 3.00 - 3.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls.....lb. .24 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .12¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .13 - —
Zinc carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Dust,[2] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms. lb. .16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07¾- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., Amer. process, com'l, leaded, 35% or more, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —

Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.

Resinate, fused, 1% Zn. lump, precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms..lb. .14½- .15
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .30
Stearate, tech. ,ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .30 - .33
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
Barium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0665- —
Calcium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0665- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1] works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
Magnesium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —

Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.

Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .22 - .30
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies, lb. .06¾- —
Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium acetate, solut., bbls., works..lb. .23½- —
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, 88%, grd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22¾- —
white, 98½-99%, grd., kgs., works..lb. .50 - —
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works.lb. .46 - —
500 lbs. and less, same basis..lb. .46½- —
Oxychloride, crust., bbls., 5 tons, works..lb. .29½- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- .20
smaller lots, works..lb. .20 - .21½

Calco Names Rauchfuss Assistant Sales Manager

Arthur A. Rauchfuss has been appointed an assistant sales manager of the Calco chemical division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., in charge of sales of dyestuffs and intermediates to dry color manufacturers. Mr. Rauchfuss was with the Robert Gair Company, Brooklyn, from 1911 until the first World War, when he served as a civilian chemist with the Chemical Warfare Service. He joined Calco in 1919.

Int'l Minerals to Vote On Stock Issue May 20

Common shareholders of the International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, will vote May 20 on the proposed sale of 145,834 shares of the corporation's common stock presently authorized and unissued. If the sale is approved, rights will be given to present shareholders to purchase additional shares on the basis of one new share for each five common shares owned as of a record date to be determined later.

Pennsylvania Salt President in Europe

Leonard T. Beale, president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, and Richard L. Davies, assistant to the president, are in Europe to discuss resumption of business relations with chemical companies in England, France and Denmark.

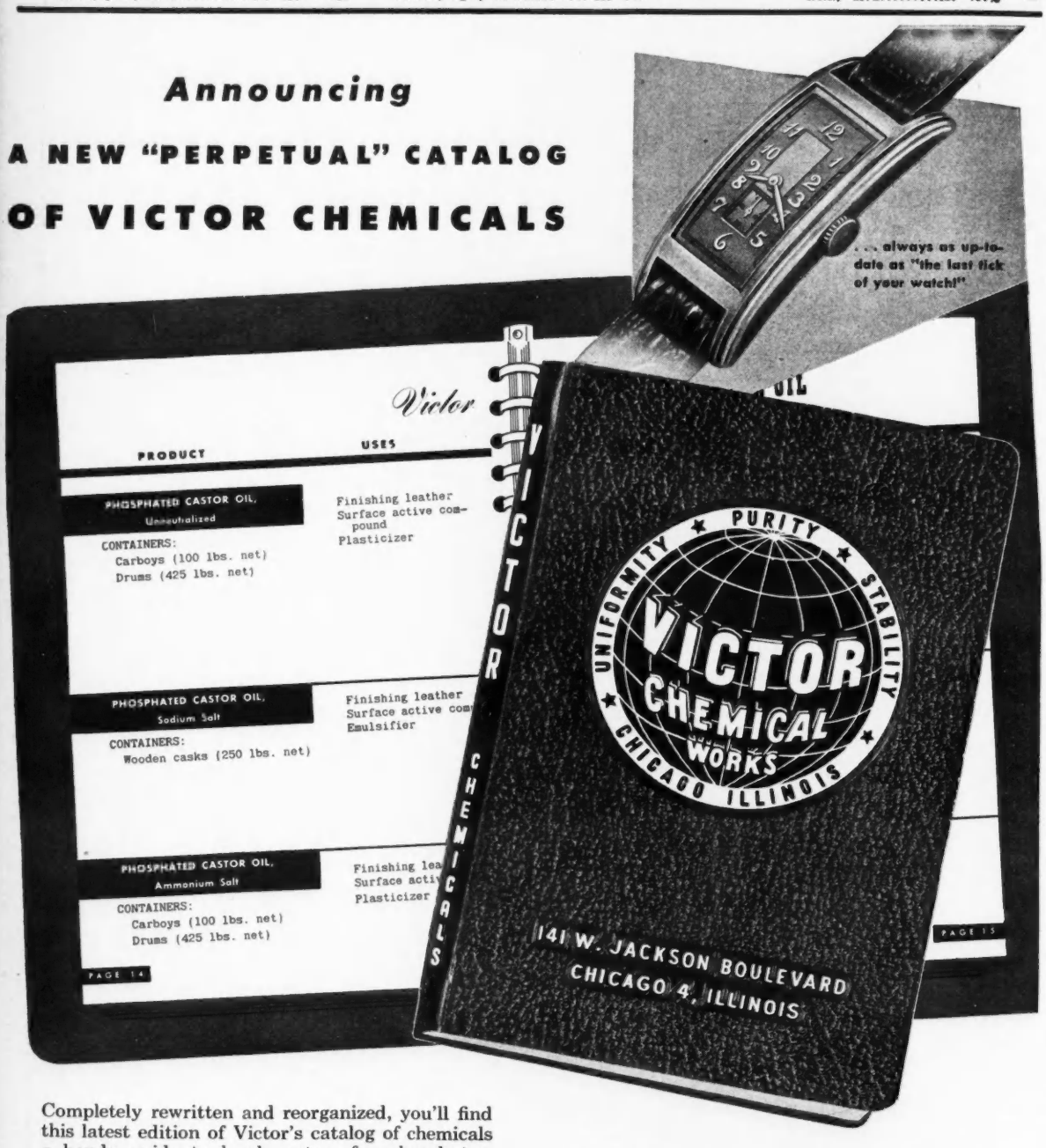
Stein, Hall Advances Birrell

Stein, Hall & Co., manufacturer and distributor of starches, gums, dextrines and other commodities, New York, has appointed John Birrell manager of the adhesive industry department. Mr. Birrell, who has been with the company for eighteen years, was formerly assistant manager of the corrugating industry department.

Announcing

A NEW "PERPETUAL" CATALOG

OF VICTOR CHEMICALS



Completely rewritten and reorganized, you'll find this latest edition of Victor's catalog of chemicals a handy guide to headquarters for phosphates, formates and oxalates. Note typical page above . . . how products are arranged into related groups for quick, easy cross-reference of properties.

Another desirable feature is that this new "perpetual" catalog will always be up-to-date "as the last tick of your watch." Replacement sheets, as old products are modified or improved, plus additional sheets covering new products, will be sent to you from time to time. They can readily be inserted into the binder. A personal request on your business stationery will bring a copy to you promptly . . . without obligation, of course.

PARTIAL LIST OF VICTOR CHEMICALS

Acids . . . formic, metaphosphoric, oxalic, phosphoric, polyphosphoric.
Formates . . . aluminum, sodium, sodium boro-.
Metaphosphates . . . aluminum, ethyl.
Orthophosphates . . . ammonium, calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium, sodium.
Oxalates . . . calcium, sodium.
Phosphorus . . . (yellow)
Ferrophosphorus
Phosphorus Compounds . . . chlorides, pentoxide.
Pyrophosphates . . . calcium, sodium acid, sodium iron, tetrapotassium, tetrasodium.
Sulphates . . . magnesium, sodium aluminum.
Wetting Agents

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
HEADQUARTERS FOR PHOSPHATES • FORMATES • OXALATES
141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Ill.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Paramount feature in the textile and leather chemicals market during the week has been the intensified efforts of consumers to procure increased quantities of sizing materials to relieve the existing tight supply situation. Supplies of dextrins and starches were extremely low, and the consensus is that consumers are close to a famine, insofar as supplies are concerned. Processors of corn awaited a decision by OPA of the adjusted prices ceilings, which was expected shortly. Potato starch grinders recently stopped production, because of their inability to obtain potatoes amid the keen competition of alcohol makers and exporters who were paying higher prices than grinders could meet. The latter, it was reported were planning to ask OPA for an advance in price ceilings. Tapioca flour consumers and importers also petitioned for an increase in import ceilings in order to meet bids above current ceilings made by European buyers.

A portion of the government's purchases of corn under the 30c. per bushel bonus plan, the Department of Agriculture announced April 25, will be supplied to domestic producers for the manufacture of starch as needed by the textile, paper, pharmaceuticals and steel industries.

Trading in tanning materials was affected by the scarcity of offerings for shipment from primary centers. Tanners showed a good inquiry for most materials, with the exception of mangrove bark and myrobalans, which were offered quite freely. Supply situation in chestnut extract was reported eased somewhat by the increased production. Wattle bark and extract were in active request, with production for this season sold up and offerings practically nil.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
288.5	288.5	288.5	279.7

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Consumers continued to take the output against contracts. Surplus stocks were light and in active request for export. Shipments to foreign countries were restricted by the lack of supplies. Market was firm at ceilings.

Soda, Acetate—Demand was good, but production was somewhat affected by the coal strike. The shortage of metal and wood containers also has caused some delay in making shipments.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Blood—Production has been curtailed because of the sharp decline in operations in regular slaughtering channels. This has affected deliveries which were far behind contract schedules. Prices were firm, but unchanged for albumen and dried soluble blood.

Albumen, Egg—Buying interest was reported as moderate for good quality material. Supplies were fairly liberal and sufficient to cover demand. Technical grade was in good request, with sales reported from $1 to $1.25 per pound, depending upon quantity and quality. Purchase program for dried whole eggs to meet foreign commitments was increased by the Department of Agriculture from 45,000,000 pounds to 57,000,000 pounds, it was announced April 17. The additional quantity, being obtained for the United Kingdom, will be purchased on an offer and acceptance basis under the program announced late in January. Total purchases amounted to slightly more than 42,000,000 pounds through April 11. Additional purchases of 5,000,000 pounds were reported for the week ended April 18.

Dextrin, Corn—Demand continued to exceed supplies. Announcement of new price ceilings were expected shortly and in the meantime processors have been permitted to make sales at current quotations pending the adjustment of prices by the final action by OPA.

Egg Yolk—Conditions in this market continued firm, with trading fairly active at current ceilings. Supplies were not heavy, but were sufficient to meet present demand.

Starch, Corn—Announcement of adjusted price ceilings on corn derivatives were awaited by the trade. OPA granted processors sell and deliver materials at current quotations pending the adjustment of ceilings retroactive to April 11. Deliveries against contracts were in active demand, which were reduced to 60 percent of 1945 purchases. Visible corn supply declined 1,163,000 bushels for the week ended April 20 to 18,547,000 bushels as compared with 17,543,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato—High cost of potatoes resulted in the closing down of starch mills in Maine and Idaho. Exporters and alcohol distillers have absorbed the available supplies of potatoes at higher prices than starch makers could meet. It was reported that starch grinders were planning to petition OPA for an increase of about 2c. per pound in the ceilings to enable them to meet this competition. Arrival of 1,200 bags was reported at New York during the week.

Tapioca Flour—An active consuming inquiry for new crop tapioca flour from Brazil was reported during the week. Business was slow, because Brazilian producers were quoting shipments at about 1c. per pound, above U. S. import ceilings. Reports from Brazil stated that European buyers were in the market and bidding at higher levels than our ceilings. It was stated that OPA had been petitioned to raise the ceilings before the crop would start to move some time next month. Arrivals of old crop flour totaled 8,520 bags at New York for delivery on previous contracts.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Tight supply situation was reported eased to some extent by the increased production, which was expected to show further improvement during the next month. Inquiry was keen and the market firm at ceilings.

Divi-Divi—Arrivals of 5,400 bags were noted at New York during the week for consignment against former contracts. Tanners showed a moderate inquiry for nearby delivery. Offerings for shipment continued limited and quotations were well held at former levels.

Mangrove Bark—Business was reported inactive during the week. Tanners showed little interest in replacements, though sellers were naming prices for shipment at current quotations.

Myrobalans—Consuming inquiry was lagging for prompt and nearby shipment. Offerings were fairly liberal and the tone of the primary market was easy. Firm bids, it was intimated, could have shaded asking prices. Arrivals totaled 15,000 bags at New York during the week.

Nutgalls—Supplies on the spot were quoted on the basis of 50c. to 52c. per pound, in bags depending upon quantity. Supplies were more liberal, with trading reported confined to small quantities.

Quebracho Extract—Arrivals continued liberal and totaled 46,395 bags during the week for delivery on previous contracts. Market was firm, with consumers showing a good inquiry for nearby needs. Prices were maintained at ceilings.

Tara Powder—Supplies on the spot were scarce, with demand fairly active. Prices were well held at ceilings. Arrivals of 315 bags of powder were noted at New York during the week.

Wattle Bark—Buying interest continued active, with trading restricted owing to the scarcity of offerings for shipment from Africa. Production was reported light and would be suspended during July and August for the annual overhauling of factories and machinery. Prices were closely held at ceilings.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ALBUMENS

★

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION ACHIEVEMENT

"A" AWARD

★

PRESENTED TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF H. GARTENBERG & COMPANY PLANT NO. 2 FOR THEIR OUTSTANDING RECORD IN THE PRODUCTION OF "FOOD FOR FREEDOM"

Liquid or Dried

ALBUMENS AND EGGS

in any form for every Industrial use

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Largest Manufacturers of Technical Egg Products

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Cable Address: "GARTEGG"

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910 Garfield Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.

Natural BICHROMATES

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE
ANHYDROUS

PHOSGENE
(CARBONYL CHLORIDE)

NIAGARA CHLORINE PRODUCTS CO.
LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

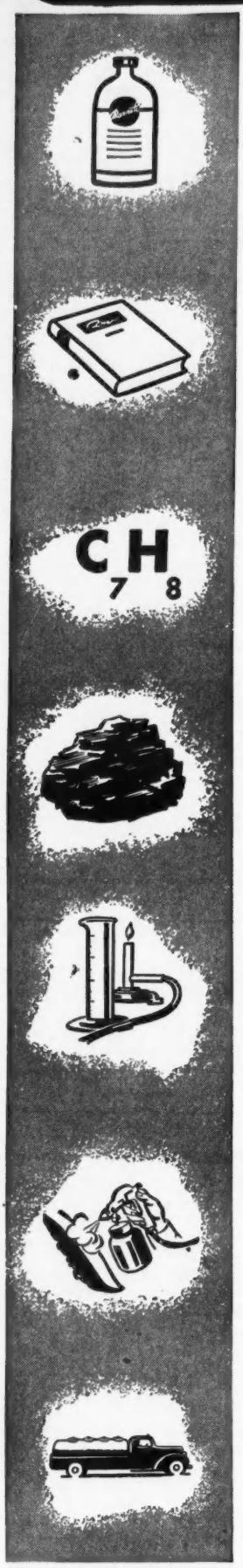
DYEWOOD AND TANNING EXTRACTS

YOUNG EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN SERVING THE INDUSTRY FOR MORE THAN 75 YEARS

THE J. S. YOUNG COMPANY 2701 BOSTON ST. BALTIMORE 24, MD.

PATERSON, N. J. BOSTON, MASS. PHILADELPHIA, PA. CHICAGO, ILL.

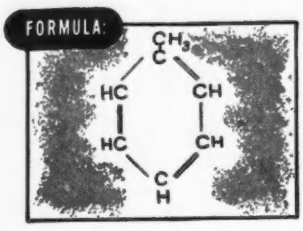
TOLUOL



DEFINITION: The coal-tar product toluol, also called toluene and methylbenzene, is an aromatic hydrocarbon.

HISTORY: Discovered in 1838 by Pelletier and Walter in the condensation products from the manufacture of rosin-gas, and was called "retinaphtha." Afterwards Deville obtained it by destructive distillation of tolu balsam. The name toluol (toluene) was given to it by Berzelius. Mansfield found it in coal-tar.

FORMULA:



SOURCES: Toluol is a normal constituent of the light oil recovered in the distillation (coking) of coal. This source of toluol has, in peace times, been sufficient to meet civilian requirements.

CHARACTERISTICS: Colorless mobile liquid boiling at 110.6°C/760mm., having a density of 0.8812 at 4°C, and solidifying at −95° C. Insoluble in water, dissolves readily in alcoho' or ether.

USES: Starting point in manufacture of dyestuff intermediates and medicinals. Diluent for lacquers and solvent for synthetic enamels.

GRADES: Nitration toluol; specific gravity .869-.873; boiling range 1°C including 110.6°C. Industrial pure toluol; specific gravity .864-.874; boiling range 2°C including 110.6°C. Approximate weight per gallon—7.24 lbs. Shipped in returnable 50-gallon drums, non-returnable 50-gallon steel barrels, tank cars, and by tank trucks in areas surrounding many industrial centers.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Barrett

The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Scheduled steel production was off nearly 4 percent last week with prospects of dropping to a lower level. This condition is affecting the output of coaltar chemicals and the situation might be badly disrupted if the soft coal strike continues for any additional length of time. The present market tendency is toward tighter supplies with attempts to build up inventories rather futile. Benzol and some xylol was available for prompt shipment last week and there was plenty of toluol. Aside from these, basic coaltar chemicals were in short supply, the scarcity of creosote oil, cresylic acid and naphthalene being pronounced. Consuming demand for both home and export remained active.

Overall supply conditions in the intermediates were described as tight with many items sold ahead and the buying problem becoming more difficult. The situation in acids and dyestuffs was very similar with regular consumers getting the preference under the allocation method adopted by several manufacturers. The hydrogenated solvent demand was fed largely from inventories which were of sufficient dimensions to permit prompt shipments of most varieties.

Some 15,000,000 gallons of surplus toluol have been made available by the government to buyers at 10c. a gallon.

One of the major steel producing companies has cutdown output to 26 percent of capacity in the Pittsburgh area and to 40 percent in the Chicago district on account of the soft coal strike.

Steel operations for the week beginning April 22 were schedule at 73.6 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 77.4 percent in the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 88.5 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,297,100 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,364,100 tons in the previous week and 1,707,100 tons for the corresponding week in 1945.

Basic Products

Benzol — Prompt shipments were available at the close of the month with inquiry active. So far stocks have been kept in balance with demand. The outlook necessarily is uncertain in view of the prolongation of the soft coal strike and its reflection in a cutback in steel mill operations.

Coaltar—Steady consumption of crude material has taken practically all of current production. Demand is greater than the present supply and stocks are not readily available. Importations of 100 drums of tar oil were noted last week.

Creosote Oil — Supply situation tighter at the close than at the beginning of the month. Heavy demand from railroads and other industries where wood-processing is essential has kept production constantly under pressure.

Cresylic Acid—More demand than supply at present. Contract shipments to makers of plastics, chemicals, insecticides and other consumers have taken all of domestic production and importations. The market has remained practically bare of stocks. Arrivals last week amounted to 225 drums.

Naphthalene—Both refined and crude continued in exceedingly tight supply during the week. Heavy demand for crude for the manufacture of phthalic anhydride has featured the market throughout the past month. Current production is insufficient to meet present demand and this has made buying conditions difficult.

Phenol — Supplies have remained short with the market situation tighter than a month ago. The heavy demand for phenol-formaldehyde resins has taken a lot of current output. U.S.P. has also commanded interest for dyestuff use while the lubricating oil refineries have been in the market for technical.

Pyridin—Inventories were reduced during the recent steel strike and, so far, have not been restored to former levels. Last week the market showed a much shorter available supply with a tendency to tighten in botn the refined and commercial grades. Demand for the latter showed improvement with the increase in steel production but has fallen off to some extent with the late decline in steel output. Refined has continued to command attention from the drug, dye and rubber industries.

Toluol—While a fair amount of this material has been shipped, the movement did not have much effect on inventories which at present are adequate to meet current demand and then some. The government has offered 15,000,000 gallons of toluol on the basis of 10c. a gallon, the equivalent of nine months' supply. At this time, it is not known what policy producers will adopt. See report elsewhere in this issue.

Xylol—In better shape than at the beginning of the month. The movement for solvent requirements in lacquers, varnishes and enamels continued active.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Moderate stocks of cyclohexane, cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone were available for prompt shipment and have been throughout past month. Demand has never reached the urgent stage and buying operations, in most instances have been confined to actual requirements while the tax on inventories has not been of a character to materially tighten the situation.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic — Supply position is tighter than at the beginning of the month with no easement in sight at present. Demand, while diversified, has been of considerable dimensions and makers have been given no opportunity to build up inventories.

Cleve's—Inventory situation continued low with production moving

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.3	127.3	127.3	129.2

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Naphthalene Allocation Data for 1944

A report based on naphthalene allocation records of the War Production Board has been released. Summaries of allocation data were prepared for the years 1943, 1944, and the first half of 1945. Over this period, the yearly disappearance amounted to between 250,000,000 and 260,000,000 pounds of naphthalene, all of which was consumed domestically.

Allocation data for phthalic anhydride, the most important derivative of naphthalene, will be shown in a later release in this series. It will not be possible to publish figures for beta-naphthol, the second most important of the derivatives, because of possible disclosure of operations of individual establishments. Over the period studied, the most reliable data for a consecutive 12-month period appear to be those for the year 1944. These data are summarized in the table given below. The figures represent wartime distribution with allocations made only for essential uses. Also, quantities allocated vary indeterminately from actual consumption.

	Pounds
Phthalic anhydride	170,262,000
Other intermediates[1]	53,030,000
Moth repellents and insecticides[2]	22,339,000
All other uses[3]	14,220,000
Total allocations	259,851,000

[1] Includes naphthalene used to manufacture betanaphthol, chlorinated naphthalene and other intermediates.

[2] Includes naphthalene used to manufacture agricultural insecticides.

[3] Includes oil additives and oil treating agents, chemical manufactures, wetting and tanning agents, and other primary products.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Koppers offers three closely-cut tar base fractions distilling above Pyridine and below 160°C.—

1. Refined alpha-Picoline distilling completely within 2°C.
2. Refined 2,4 Lutidine distilling 95% (2-97%) within 2°C.
3. Refined mixed Picolines distilling 90% within 3°C.

3 Closely-cut Tar Base Fractions

Properties (Pure Compounds)

	Alpha-Picoline	*2,4 Lutidine*
Molecular Weight	93.12	107.15
Freezing Point	—69.9°C.	below —60°C.
Boiling Point	128.8°C.	158.3°C.
Specific Gravities at 25°/4°C.	0.940	0.927
State	Liquid	Liquid

3° Refined mixed Picolines consist of approximately 1/3 each of beta-Picoline, gamma-Picoline and 2,6 Lutidine; true boiling points 143.8°C., 143.1°C. and 143°C. respectively.

SOLUBILITIES

Alpha-Picoline, beta-Picoline, gamma-Picoline and 2,6 Lutidine are very soluble in water and completely miscible with alcohol and ethyl ether. Refined 2,4 Lutidine is soluble to the extent of about 20% in water and very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers.

KOPPERS
Tar and Chemical Division
Koppers Company, Inc.
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

against contracts held mostly by regular consumers. Stringency in basic materials has kept production down and there is a definite scarcity of stocks for additional wants.

Fumaric—No improvement in the supply position could be noted throughout the month. Heavy demand for synthetic resins and plastics has kept production continually under pressure with material moving as rapidly as available.

H—Doubtful if additional orders could be placed for prompt shipment at present. Production was reported heavily sold against contracts to makers of dyestuffs and other regular consumers.

Maleic—Demand remained active for use in protective coatings and synthetic resins and too extensive to be satisfied readily. Supply short and definitely tighter than at the beginning of the month.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Experienced a better distribution in April than in March under increased production. There was a limitation on the amount of oil available last week with inquiry active and prospects somewhat clouded for future shipment on account of the continuance of the soft coal strike.

Catechol—Inventory situation has remained adequate to meet a normal demand, including both home and export requirements.

Phthalic Anhydride—Production this month has not been sufficient to ease the position of this market. Judging from trade reports, the supply situation was tighter at the close than at the beginning of the month. Demand for this material for plasticizers, lacquers and finishes has continued exceedingly active and above the supply level.

Resorcinol—Supplies have been sufficient to meet requirements promptly. Aside from a normal domestic inquiry, export demand for both grades has been active. The casein shortage is going to have some effect on the use of resorcinol in adhesives, but just what that may mean in the next few months cannot be determined at present. Producers, however, do not look for any real shortage to develop.

Phenol Allocation In 1944 Detailed

A report based on phenol allocation records of the War Production Board has been released. This report is based on the chemical allocation records of the War Production Board. Summaries of allocation data for phenol were prepared for the years 1943, 1944, and the first half of 1945. Over this period, the yearly disappearance amounted to between 200,000,000 and 215,000,000 pounds of phenol, with about 10 percent of the total assigned to undistributable military end-uses and 11 percent to foreign export. Data for the year 1944 are summarized in the table given below. They represent wartime distribution with allocations made only for identifiable military uses and other essential requirements. Also, quantities allocated vary indeterminately from actual consumption.

	Pounds
Direct military[1]	20,702,000
Foreign	23,307,000
Other uses	161,177,000
Phenolic resins	106,655,000
Chemical manufacture[2]	11,806,000
Salicylates	11,264,000
Petroleum refining[3]	10,857,000
Disinfectants and insecticides[4]	5,707,000
Triphenyl phosphate and other plasticizers	4,585,000
Toluene extraction	4,262,000
Dyes and inks	2,187,000
Medicinals, other than salicylates	1,733,000
Miscellaneous uses and small orders	2,121,000
Total allocations	205,186,000

[1] End-use data not available.
[2] Includes substituted phenols.
[3] Includes phenol used in oil additives and oil refining materials.
[4] Includes chlorinated phenols.

Coaltar Colors

Buying interest continued active all through the month of April. While attempts were made to increase production, progress was restricted by the scarcity of many essential intermediates. The soft coal strike is a menacing factor not only for production of dyestuffs but for distribution and consumption. Meanwhile, there is an increasing accumulation of export orders for practically all classes of dyes that cannot be satisfied under present conditions. In general, production is heavily sold ahead for domestic use.

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Calco Honors 25-Year Employees

More than 100 members of the Calco Chemical division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook,

N. J., who have served for twenty-five years or more, were awarded four gold star emblems and granted an additional week's vacation with pay at a recent luncheon given in their honor.

The picture shows August Merz, dean of long-service employees, with forty-nine years to his credit, receiving his emblem from S. C. Moody, general manager of Calco.

W.G. Hirschfeld Joins Portland Gas & Coke Co.

William G. Hirschfeld has been named products sales engineer for Portland Gas & Coke Company. Mr. Hirschfeld spent seventeen years in the tar and chemical by-products field and since 1932 has been with the Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, and recently in the New York office.

Mitchell Gets Forest Experiment Station Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Lyle F. Watts, chief of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, has announced the appointment of Harold L. Mitchell as director of the Central States Forest Experiment Station at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Mitchell succeeds J. Herbert Stone, who was recently named regional forester for the South. Mr. Mitchell has been head of the Lake City, Fla., branch of the Southern Forest Experiment Station for more than three years.

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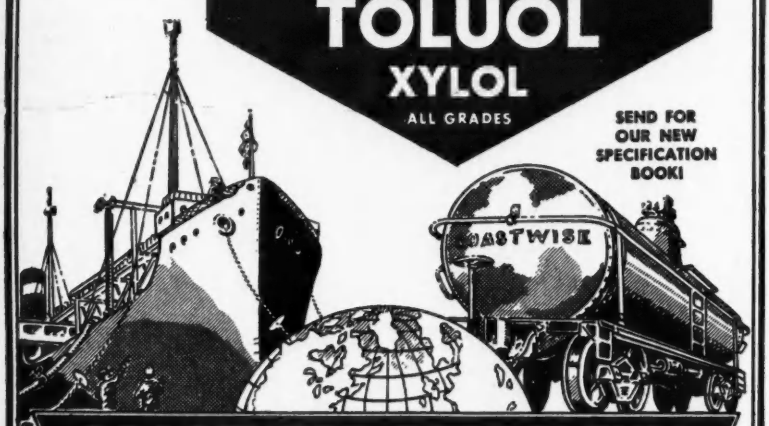

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Agricultural Chemicals

Buying interest in all raw fertilizer materials gave no sign of visible easement at the end of the month although the belief prevailed that demand had passed its peak for the season. Stocks of all basic materials continued exceedingly tight with shortages severe enough to check trading. Expectations are that potash will go back under allocation, but according to latest reports, this will not take place before June 1. Holders of potash contracts have received shipments regularly, but there has been no additional stock for sale in the open market for several weeks. New contract prices are expected around the middle of next month. Nitrate of soda deliveries are behind schedule with more inquiry than can be satisfied promptly. Sulphate of ammonia production has decreased under too many labor disputes and it is stated that contract shipments are averaging 20 to 25 percent below schedules. The unusually heavy production of superphosphate has not been sufficient to level off demand and buying has been a difficult problem.

Tobacco planters have taken importations of cottonseed meal and are still calling for shipments of calcined carbonate of potash. The slim output of packing-house plants has kept a very poor supply of by-products and material that was available moved rapidly into feeding channels.

Continuance of the soft coal strike has not improved the supply outlook for insecticides derived from a coal-tar base. The arsenic compounds are in smaller production on account of labor difficulties but previous inventories may ease over the season's requirements. Copper sulphate will probably tighten if the strike at some major producing plants continues much longer.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Market position exceedingly tight under lower production. Standing contract shipments averaging a cutback from 20 to 25 percent of amounts scheduled, according to trade reports. Demand active for home and export requirements and unsatisfied.

Castor Pomace—Current production being shipped against existing contracts where shipments are said to be behind schedule. No additional material has reached the open market.

Cottonseed Meal—Some stock has come in from foreign sources mixed with a small percentage of castor pomace. Trade reports indicate that arrivals are for tobacco farmers in the Connecticut Valley.

Dried Blood—Falling off of production in packing-house by-products was fully reflected in this market. Lack of stocks has kept trading practically nil.

Hoof Meal—Considerably short of demand with stocks exceedingly scarce. Cutback in packing-house output has prevented buyers from covering requirements.

Soda Nitrate—Tight market position has shown no indication of easement. Demand has kept ahead of supply with both domestic and imported taken as rapidly as made available. A recent importation from Chile amounted to 9,652 tons.

Tankage—Light domestic production is about the only supply source at present. Any available stock has passed readily into feeding channels. Recent arrivals of foreign tankage were reported to have been sold against former contracts.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Demand for home and export has continued to keep the market situation tight. The depletion of stocks above ground has forced consumers to depend upon current production. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced that 12,000 tons of rock phosphate were shipped to Czechoslovakia during the month of March for relief to farmers from the shortage of fertilizers.

War Shipping Administration has approved new rates on shipments of phosphate rock from Florida and Gulf ports to United States north Atlantic ports. Rate order No. 464 provides the following rates on phosphate rock in bulk from Florida to Norfolk and Baltimore, $4 per ton; to Philadelphia, $4.10; to New York, Boston and Weymouth, $5.20, and to Portland and Searsport, $5.50.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Superphosphate—Regardless of peak production of superphosphate, demand has been sufficiently active to maintain a tight supply position. While it is felt the peak of demand has been passed there is no indication of any easement in stocks at this time. According to trade reports, considerable business could be placed both for home and export if material was available.

Potashes—Although the potash advisory committee has recommended placing potash under allocation, there has been some hesitation about putting the item back under government control. Demand for shipments has continued heavy and transportation has cleared up, allowing a free movement from works to mixers. New contract prices are expected around the middle of May. Possibilities for importing Russian muriate remain uncertain. It is understood that a moderate amount is expected against an old contract but shipment is indefinite. Europe is looking to an increased production from Spain. It is expected that output during the first half of 1946 will be 10 to 30 percent higher than during the corresponding period last year, when about 55,000 tons were produced.

Insecticides

Some relief to the critical shortage in nicotine sulphate is possible through the diversion of 5,000,000 pounds of burley tobacco for nicotine manufacture, from the market and loan stocks, by the Department of Agriculture. This is said to be enough to make 250,000 pounds of nicotine sulphate by July 31, bringing the Spring supply up to about 80 percent of stocks for the corresponding date a year ago. Manufacturers assert that prices will remain the same. The short supply will be allocated by them on the basis of local requirements through a cooperative agreement with the government.

Rotenone insecticides during the next few weeks will be shorter than during the war, according to official advices. Shipments from Peru have declined since Fall while stocks of barbasco root on the upper Amazon have increased. These roots are the source of rotenone. Arrivals are expected to increase in May and June, which is too late to be of much help for domestic crops this year.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Miscellaneous inquiries totaling sizable dimensions are reaching the sulphur market and are being satisfied promptly from a very comfortable supply position. Heavy shipments of sulphur have been made for agriculture this season, the indirect demand for superphosphate being exceedingly active. Regular consumers of pyrites are taking shipments when available. Arrivals of Spanish have been irregular, but have found a ready outlet. Canadian material seems to have shared quite freely in the recent movement.

War Shipping Administration has approved rate order No. 465 which provides the following rates on sulphur in bulk to Jacksonville and Wilmington range, both inclusive, $5.25 per ton; to Hampton Roads and the New York range, both inclusive, $6, and north of New York, but not North or East of Bucksport, Maine, $7.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Good export demand for butyl acetate and alcohol, advance in prices on natural and synthetic menthol, arrival of crude tartar from Bordeaux, France, high volume demand for castor oil with which producers cannot cope save through a backlog of orders, excellent consumption of alcohol, supplied substantially by takings from the government stockpile, fine reports concerning codliver oil production in Norway, arrivals of crude glycerin from countries as far apart as Argentina and India, and fear that imports of quicksilver from Spain will be endangered by the United Nations possible investigation of Spain with a view to countries comprising the UN possibly dropping official relations if charges made against Spain are sustained—such were outstanding events last week in the market for drugs and fine chemicals. It was a week of good demand in which export opportunities held prominent position.

International relations with Spain are being considered by the United Nations before whom stands a request by one of its members to declare an official end of diplomatic relations between Spain and members of the UN. If such action be taken in the future, trade in Spanish quicksilver, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and crude tartar would be affected—an event certain to find repercussions in the local market.

All alkaloidal drugs were in especially strong position notwithstanding some signs of an increase in raw material availability. Major reentry of foreign countries in the business of exporting alkaloids to this country is clearly a possibility. Europe recovered a large part of that business lost during World War No. I. It remains for this country so to protect its native manufacturing industry, in high development during World War No. II, so that never again can catastrophe cut off the supplies of such drugs.

Acid, Citric—Demand showed seasonal freshening and with the season of largest consumption in beverages almost at hand, domestic absorption of current production bids fair to be large. Fortunately, supply this summer will be much improved over that of a year ago.

Acid, Tartaric—Shipments of raw material from European points improve slowly but steadily. The latest arrival was 1,342 bags of crude tartar from Bordeaux, France. Recently some came from Spain and it is not too rash to believe that Italian shipments will be resumed once wine production gets under way in Italy. The acid market showed substantial activity along routine lines last week and values were well maintained in all quarters.

Agar.—Things point to a resumption of importations from Japan, probably at a not too far distant period. Arrangements to that end await the reopening of commercial correspondence with former Japanese exporters.

Alcohol—Demand continued in excellent volume and showed no signs of falling off. Production tends to drop, but it is felt that a steady flow of fair amounts of permissible raw materials will permit the volume of output to be maintained. Apparently it will still be necessary steadily to draw on the government stockpile in order to meet the current volume of consuming request.

Bismuth Metal and Salts—While war use of bismuth metal has ceased, civilian consumption takes available supplies at firm prices and with a promptness that keeps reserves at moderate size. Salts were reported in steady though strictly routine request last week and the takings of most consumers were about normal in size.

Cadmium Metal and Salts—The tightness of supplies on metal continued unabated and strict control was exercised by government agencies to assure that highly essential users should get their proportionate share of the limited stocks. All salts were very firm and demand seemed to be rising moderately.

Caffeine—An arrival of 105 parcels of anhydrous caffeine was reported last week. Also, 11,941 bags of tea-waste for the account of caffeine producers reached here from Calcutta, India. Difficulties relating to obtaining building materials keeps slow progress the rule so far as the new synthetic caffeine plant to be erected in the Middlewest is concerned.

Castor Oil—High volume demand keeps producers well sold ahead and however large arrivals of beans may be, they still are insufficient to permit a major reduction in the backlog of orders for oil.

Chicago, April 23.—Castor oil prices, are: — Cold pressed, U.S.P., 15c. per pound, returnable drums, carlots, 15¾c., drums, less than carlots; tanks, 14¼c.; No. 3, extracted, 14¾c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than carlots; 14c., tanks.

Codliver Oil—Arrivals of oil from Bergen, Norway, totaled 1,621 drums last week. Supplies of oil were of excellent size on spot and it is the fact that foreign replacement prices are fixed by governmental agencies that probably curbs what otherwise would be a substantial amount of local competition between sellers.

Reports from the Lofoten Islands indicate that the catch of fish has been so large that a shortage of salt and drying facilities is imminent. Factories in Norway are reported in heavy production. The large cooperative oil factory near Svolvar alone has a capacity of 158,000 gallons of liver oil per day and is capable of producing two tons of oil each hour. New freezing plants are to be built at Gryllefjord and Senja.

One report has it that warships equipped with radar and the latest mine-detection apparatus are now working with the fishing fleets off the west coast of Norway, using these former instruments of war to detect schools of cod. Even coastal survey vessels equipped with the latest sounding devices have been pressed into service.

Emetine Hydrochloride—The market was very firm. Only moderate stocks are available on spot and their distribution is narrow so far as old line suppliers are concerned. The price in Brazil holds very firm and seems to be under strong control there.

Fishliver Oils—Demand for fishliver oils continues to run ahead of supplies, a fact that has led Mexico to develop a market here for fishlivers. An idea of this business is gained from the report that the States of Sinaloa and Nayarit on the Mexican west coast shipped 58,976 pounds of shark livers, valued at $30,764, to the United States in 1945, which compares with the 1944 export of 11,437 pounds valued at $6,043.

During the past week, 30 drums of sharkliver oil arrived here from Havana, Cuba.

Glycerin—The world is being scoured for crude glycerin for the account of American refiners—and probably for those in other countries as well. Last week, 157 drums reached here from Bombay, India, and 448 drums came from Argentina.

Demand for refined glycerin ran ahead of production and a strong market always prevailing at ceilings was maintained locally. No further arrivals of refined glycerin have been reported for the account of synthetic resin manufacturers but it was said that more will reach here in the future.

Chicago, April 23.—Glycerin prices are:—C.p., tanks, 18c.; drums, c.l., 18¼c.; l.c.l., 18¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 17½c. to 18c; drums, c.l., 17½c. to 18c.; l.c.l., 18c. to 18¾c. Chemically pure, 18c. per pound, tankcars, 18½c., drums, carlots; 18¾c., drums, less than carlots.

Menthol—Spot prices continued to advance. Natural menthol from

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Menthol, natural, 15c. per lb. synthetic, racemic, 65c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
210.4	209.9	209.5	222.2

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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Brazil stood at $5.30 to $5.50 per pound as an asked price. U.S.P. synthetic racemic menthol was higher at $4.65 to $4.95 and the article was not too freely available because of raw material being in moderate supply. This undersupply of the basic chemical is caused in part by exceptionally heavy consumption in the production of products other than menthol. Of course, the coal strike situation is not helping the situation at all.

Quicksilver—Prices held exceptionally firm. Spot metal ranged $104 to $108 per flask and offerings were backed by only moderate supplies. Considerable consideration is being given to the question of Spain and its relations with the United Nations. That body has been requested, by one of its members, to institute an investigation of Nazism in Spain. Severance of diplomatic relations between Spain and all members of the United Nations is asked. Such severance would interfere with continued export of Spanish quicksilver.

Quinine—According to a government agency, exportation and reexportation of quinine salts from Argentina have been made subject to a prior export permit to be issued by the Secretary of Industry and Commerce in that country. The decree removes controls on the sale of quinine salts except for use in the treatment of malaria.

From Bolivia came word that the additional export tax had been reduced by half. The new tax is 6 percent and the action was taken to assist in sustaining the collection of cinchona bark and its manufacture into quinine sulphate.

The governments of French Equatorial Africa and the French Cameroons are encouraging the growth of cinchona bark for the production of quinine, according to the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. In ten years an annual production of 110,000 pounds of quinine sulphate should be possible.

Saccharin—High demand and production insufficiencies combine to keep the market strong. According to a government agency, use of saccharin in the preparation of certain foodstuffs and beverages has been authorized by official order in the French zones of Morocco. Such use had been under a ban. In the preparation of fruit juices, however, the amount of saccharin that can be used must not exceed 10 centigrams per liter.

Sugar—According to the Combined Food Board, 11,809,000 short tons (raw value) may be expected for allocation in 1946. The previous allocatable total had been 12,270,000 tons in 1945. Of the total, 11,133,000 short tons is available for allocation to North America and Europe.

In order to maintain the current ration in household and industrial uses in the United States for the remainder of the year, 5,433,000 short tons are required. Military requirements of 228,000 and minor exports of 50,000 tons bring the U. S. requirements to 5,711,000 short tons. Continental U. S. production is expected to provide 1,750,000 short tons, leaving the balance of 3,961,000 short tons to be obtained from off-shore areas, as follows:—From Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands, 1,784.000 short tons; from Cuba, 2,130,000 short tons; and from Peru, 47,000 short tons.

Trade Briefs

International Nickel Company, New York, is distributing a 44-page listing of the suppliers of 'Inco' nickel alloy parts and accessory equipment.

Frederic Stearns & Co., of Canada, a division of Sterling Drug Inc., Detroit, has elected Colonel Joseph McCorkell a member of the board.

Brown Company, manufacturer of wood cellulose, New York, has appointed William F. Halsey 3rd to its new products and market analysis division.

Everett C. Gosnell, formerly manager of the chemical division of Lukens Steel Company and its subsidiaries, has joined the Colonial Iron Works, Cleveland, as manager of its chemical and process equipment division.

Plough Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Memphis, Tenn., will change the $7.50 par value of its authorized common stock to $5 per share, effective June 15. Owners of each two shares will receive an additional share on that date.

Borden Nutrition Award To Jeans and Stearns

The Borden award in nutrition has been granted to Dr. Philip C. Jeans, professor of pediatrics at Iowa State University college of medicine, and to Dr. Genevieve Stearns, research professor of pediatrics, both of Iowa State University college of medicine, for their contributions on the nutritive significance of milk and various components of milk in the maintenance of infant and child health.

Bjorksten Laboratories Names Fiedler Branch Manager

Stuart O. Fiedler, research associate with the Bjorksten Laboratories, Chicago, has been appointed manager of the south Chicago branch. Before joining Bjorksten, Mr. Fiedler was for several years connected with the Burgess Laboratories, and for fifteen years with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., where he was in charge of research groups.

Clarkson Opens Own Office

Ronald Clarkson, formerly associated with the F. J. Stokes Machine Company as director of the pharmaceutical laboratory and sales engineer, has opened his own office as a tablet consultant. It is located at 1905 Grant avenue, Philadelphia.

Teiwes Returns to U.S.

Carl Teiwes, assistant secretary of William S. Gray & Co., chemical merchant, New York, has returned to the United States from a two-month trip in South America, where he surveyed present business conditions.

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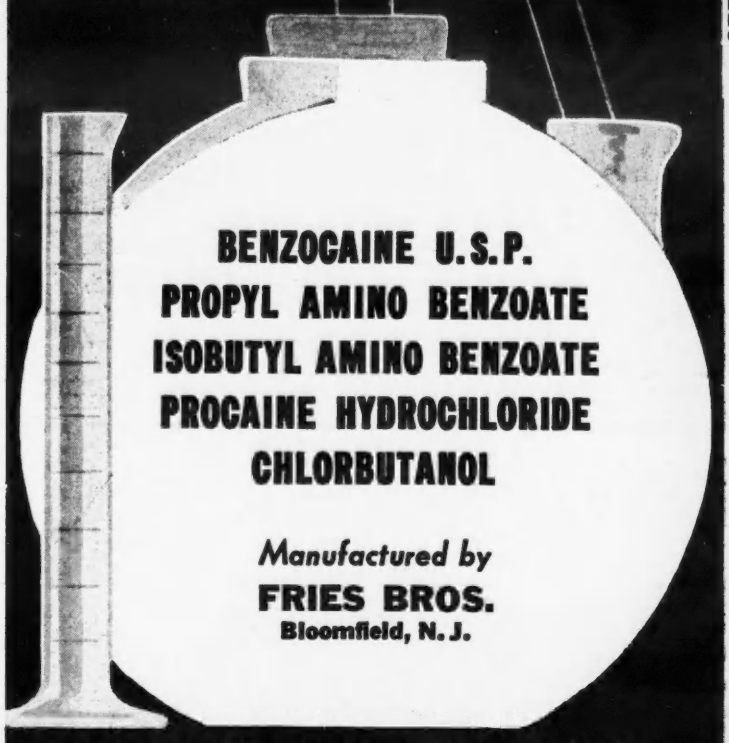

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Winthrop Chemical Honors Dr. Heymans

Professor Corneile Heymans, 1938 Nobel Prize winner for his work in circulation and respiration, was guest of honor at a recent dinner in the Commodore hotel, New York, given by Dr. Maurice L. Tainter, research director of the Winthrop Chemical Company, New York. Dr. Heymans is professor of pharmacology at the University of Ghent, Belgium, and medical director of Belgian relief.

Other guests were Dr. Otto Loewi, research professor of pharmacology at New York University medical school; Dr. E. P. Pick, clinical professor of pharmacology at Columbia University medical school; Dr. Harry Gold, of Cornell University medical school; Dr. E. H. Loughlin, Long Island College of Medicine, and Dr. George Wallace, professor emeritus of pharmacology at the New York University school.

Doolittle Advanced

Richard E. Doolittle has been appointed assistant branch manager of the Bayer Company division's Chicago office, according to an announcement made by Harvey M. Manss, vice-president of Sterling Drug, Inc. Mr. Doolittle was formerly a sales executive for the Sterling Products division at Wheeling, W. Va.

Belgium Shipments Need 45-Day Clearance

The Belgian Economic Mission, New York, must have at least 45 days' notice before shipment can be made to that country, according to the foreign trade bureau of the Commerce and Industry Association. Shipments made without authority of the economic mission, or import license, may be confiscated upon arrival.

Cardinal Products Inc. Formed in Durham, N. C.

Cardinal Products Inc., has been formed in Durham, N. C., to act as technical sales and service representative in the mid-south for chemical manufacturers. The company is under the direction of Dr. S. T. Amore, formerly with the staff of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, and more recently with the chemistry department at Duke University.

'Aralen' Being Tested In South America

Charles McDermott, newly-appointed research director for the Winthrop Products, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, is visiting Brazil and other Latin American countries conducting further clinical studies on the new antimalarial, "Aralen."

Daley Observes 40th Year With Stearns & Co.

Richard R. Daley, export manager of the Frederick Stearns & Co., division of the Sterling Drug, Inc., Detroit, recently celebrated his fortieth anniversary with the company. He has held the post of export manager since 1915.

Dr. T.W. Rowe to Become Dean Of Rutgers Pharmacy School

Dr. Thomas D. Rowe, [redacted] dean of Rutgers Univ[redacted] pharmacy, [redacted] July 1. He will succeed [redacted], who has been dean since 1920. [redacted] Little will continue to teach as professor of chemistry.

ADMA to Discuss Peacetime Production

A shift of emphasis from war medicine to peace time medicine and pharmacy will feature the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, to be held in the Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va., May 6-9.

Dr. Perrin H. Long, department of preventive medicine, Johns Hopkins University school of medicine, and Dr. Wallace E. Herrell, assistant professor of medicine, Mayo Foundation, will be principal speakers at the general sessions. Dr. Long will discuss "Medical Problems in the North African and Mediterranean Theatres of Operation," and Dr. Herrell will report on "Streptomycin: Experimental and Clinical Evaluation."

At sessions of the ADMA scientific section, to be held on the first day, the following subcommittees will report on these subjects:—

Botanicals, drugs—a report on an improved assay for hydrastis whereby certain difficulties previously encountered have been eliminated.

General medicinal preparations—the determination of chlorobutanol in various medicinal preparations, and the determination of iron in elixir iron and strychnine phosphates, N.F.

Glandular products and ferments—the assay method for Papain as well as the assay of the starch digestive power of pancreatin. Also, reports of a study of the rooster assay method for measuring the oxytocic activity of posterior pituitary injection as compared to the present official uterine strip method.

Pharmacological assays—report on a study of the Fluorophotometric assay for ergot, and the chemical assay of digitalis glucoside in comparison with the USP biologic method.

Physical tests and standard—a report of work in progress.

The pharmaceutical contact section, formerly the pharmaceutical contact committee, will meet with the scientific section and will summarize its work, including a report on the problem of electronic inspection of ampoules.

Dr. J. W. Williams, department of chemistry, University of Wisconsin, will speak on "Methods of Refining and Concentrating Antibodies from Blood," at a session of the biological section. The titles of papers to be heard by that section are: —

Antirabic Vaccines, Diphtheria Toxoid and Tetanus Toxoid, Preservatives in Biological Products and Methods of Sterility Testing, Combined Pertussis Vaccine and Diphetheria Toxoid, Laboratory Animals Used in Biological Standardization, Blood Substitutes, Pyrogenic Substances in Biologic Products, and Antigenic Requirements of single and Multiple Antigen Preparations.

John T. Connor, counsel for the Navy Department's office of research and inventions, and special assistant to the director of the office of scientific research and development, will speak on "The Role of the Federal Government in Postwar Scientific Activities," at a meeting of the legislative section.

Dr. J. H. Means, professor of clinical medicine at the Harvard University medical school, and chief of medical services, Massachusetts General Hospital, will be the speaker at the annual dinner to be held May 8.

Metal Cans Shipments Show 27 Percent Drop

Total shipments of metal cans during February, 1946, showed a 27 percent decline from the January, 1946, figure, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of the weight of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In the month of February metal can shipments on this basis amounted to 132,530 tons, as compared with the 181,396 tons shipped during January, and 170,038 tons shipped during December.

du Pont Advances Holstein and Barrett

W. H. Holstein, assistant manager of the plant being built near Orange, Tex., by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been named assistant production manager of the company's ammonia department. He has been succeeded by Clark Barrett, formerly general production superin-

Foster D. Snell, Inc., consulting chemists, Brooklyn, N. Y., has issued a booklet entitled, "Microchemical Services," which details the work being done at its micro-analytical laboratory.

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APhA to Meet In Pittsburgh August 25

The 1946 meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy will be held at the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, August 25-30.

The meeting of the Colleges of Pharmacy will start on the afternoon of August 25 and will continue until 4 p.m., August 27. The first session of the house of delegates of the APhA will then start. August 28 to 30 will be devoted to meetings of the house of delegates, sectional meetings and general sessions.

The joint banquet of the three associations will be held on the evening of August 27.

Abbott Laboratories Offers Research Grants

The Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, has appropriated $50,000 to finance research fellowships in ten universities.

The universities, and subjects, are Cornell, research in biochemistry; Harvard, organic chemistry; Jefferson Medical School, rheumtoid diseases, Johns Hopkins, parasitology; Michigan, organic chemistry; Pennsylvania, bacteriology; Rochester, physiology; Vanderbilt, bacteriology; University of Washington, pharmacology, and Washington University, pharmacology and biochemistry.

Recent Imports

—Continued from page 4

Overseas Trading Co; 180 bls, L A Salomon & Bros; 300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co

POTATO—1,200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co

DILLSEED—249 bgs, Wagner Bros Feed Corp; 453 bgs, W G Scarlett & Co

DIVI-DIVI—5,417 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada

DYES, ANILIN—11 dms, Foreign Shipping Service; 13 bbls, Carbic Color & Chemical Co; 20 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works

ERGOT—100 cs, S B Penick & Co

EUCALYPTUS OIL—15 dms, Commercial Banking Corp; 10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co; 5 dms, Geo Lueders & Co; 25 dms, J B Horner; 12 dms, J Manheimer; 5 dms, General Drug Co

FILTER PAPER—24 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co

FLEASEED HUSK—51 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co; 162 bgs, Parke, Davis Co; 213 bgs, S B Penick & Co; 141 bgs, T M Duche & Sons; 366 bgs, Peek & Velsor; 266 bgs, J Brown Agencies; 130 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co

FLINT PEBBLES—871 bgs, J W Higman Co

FOOD COLOR—2 kgs, Florasynth Laboratories

FUEL OIL—876,072 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J; 58,407 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp

GARNETLAC—200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co; 200 bgs, Mac Lac Co; 488 bgs, P N Rowe

GENTIAN ROOT—101 bgs

GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Yardley & Co

GLUESTOCK—105 rolls, John Corers & Co; 128 bls, Atlantic Gelatine Co

GLYCERIN—18 dms, Franklin Forwarding Co; 157 dms, Lever Bros

GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills; 1,750 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co

GLUE, VEGETABLE—10 cks

GUM—365 cs, D S Bahary

GYPSUM—7,992 tons, United States Gypsum Co; 2,215 tons, National Gypsum Co

HEMPSEED—313 bgs, Hershey Co

HIDE FLESHINGS—175 bls, W Steck

HYDNOCARPUS OIL—2 dms, E A Fiddler Co

IRON ORE—1,526 tons

OXIDE—312 bbls, J Lee Smith & Co; 134 bbls, C J Osborn & Co; 112 bbls, C K Williams & Co

KAMALA POWDER—40 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co

KARAYA GUM—266 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co; 666 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co; 257 bgs, J H Reed & Co; 268 bgs, J B Gruman Co; 133 bgs, Thurston & Braidich; 734 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co; 134 bgs, Frank Vliet & Co; 66 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 66 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co; 80 bgs, Max Van Pels

LAUREL LEAVES—38 bls, Otto Gerdau Co

LEMONGRASS OIL—9 cs

LEMON PEELS—150 bls, United States Commercial Co

LIME OIL—20 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard

LITMUS—5 cs, Coleman & Bell Co

LIVER EXTRACT—15 cs, Vitamerican Oil Co

POWDER—34 cs, Vitamerican Oil Co

LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co; 100 bgs, Brown Bros Harrimann Co

MANNA—11 cs, Merand Co; 31 cs, W E Martin Co; 112 cs, S B Penick & Co

MAGNESITE, CALC—2,316 bgs

MENTHOL—25 cs, F E Wallace & Co; 3 cs, H S Dorf & Co; 40 cs, Geismar & Co; 25 cs, A G Cailler; 100 cs, C L Huisking & Co

MICA—3 cs, Cornelis & Suhr; 46 cs, Siegfried Cassell; 36 cs, Vilco Co; 100 cs, National City Bank

BLOCK—15 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels; 43 cs, Ford Radio Corp; 25 cs, American Mica Works; 48 cs, Cornelis & Suhr; 220 cs, United States Commercial Co

DISCS—34 cs, Ford Radio Corp; 11 cs, Cornelis & Suhr

FILM—23 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels; 19 cs, Cornelis & Suhr

SCRAP—563 bgs, F D Pitts & Co

SPLITTINGS—238 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels; 1,186 cs, Cornelis & Suhr; 63 cs, United States Commercial Co; 167 cs

MUSK—1 cs, Walter A Kirchheimer

MUSTARD DROSS—720 bgs

MYROBALANS—11,765 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Inc; 3,237 bgs, Vermilye & Co

NUX VOMICA SEED—800 bgs, Volkart Bros

OAKMOSS, EVERGREEN—21 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co

OLIBANUM GUM—13 cs, E Meer & Co; 13 cs, Wm M Allison & Co; 100 bgs, Peek & Velsor; 16 cs, S B Penick & Co

ORANGE OIL—97 cs, Fritzsche Bros

OX BILE, CONC—3 cks, Halfdan Hebo

GALLS—10 cks, American Ferment Co; 5 bbls, Commonwealth Bank; 4 dms, Bank of New South Wales

PAPAIN—3 cs, W Wahneke; 5 cheats, R J Prentiss & Co

PAPRIKA—200 bgs, V M Cameron Co; 100 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co; 50 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co; 300 bgs, Continental Coffee Co; 100 bgs, J Raphael & Son; 300 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co

PARSLEY SEED—100 bgs, Herbst Bros

PATCHOULI OIL—2 dms

PEPPER, BLACK—419 bgs, Imperial Commodity Corp

WHITE—392 bgs, Imperial Commodity Corp

PEPPERMINT OIL—1 cs, H S Dorf & Co

PERILLA GUM—42 bgs, H A Astlett & Co; 59 bgs, J M Santo Domingo Co

PETITGRAIN OIL—125 cs, P R Dreyer

PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 571,635 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J; 103,602 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp; 150 dms, Edward L Wynne; 141,240 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co

POPPYSEED—200 bgs, Catz American Co

POTASH—26 kgs, A Geismar & Co

QUARZITE BLOCK—92,000 kilos, J W Higman Co

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—16,376 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co; 8,156 bgs, Barkey Importing Co; 4,077 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades Co

REFUSELAC—225 bgs, Parks Co, Inc; 1,500 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co

RUTILE—1,500 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank

SAFFRON—77 bgs, W & A Leaman; 1 cs, J Victori & Co

SANDALWOOD BLOCKS—67 bgs, S B Penick & Co; 200 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co

SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Volkart Bros; 14 cs, Givaudan-Delawanna; 10 cs, Curacao Trading Co

SANDALWOOD ROOT—945 bgs, W J Bush & Co

SEAWEEDS—630 bls, S B Penick & Co; 200 bls, Reibenferg Co; 25 cs, Krim Ko Co

SEEDLAC—500 bgs, P N Rowe; 300 bgs, Dings & Schusters; 500 bgs, Mac Lac Co; 100 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros; 300 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co; 600 bgs, Parks Co; 2,200 bgs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co; 50 bgs, Commercial National Bank

SENNA LEAVES—132 bls, R J Prentiss & Co; 20 bls, S B Penick & Co; 93 bls, Bank of London & South America

SIFTINGS—25 bls, Bank of London & South America

SESAME SEED—216 bgs, Levy & Levis Co

SHARK LIVER OIL—30 dms, Distillation Product, Inc

STEARIC ACID, BLOCK—320 bgs, Commercial Banking Corp

STRAMONIUM LEAVES—52 bls, R J Prentiss & Co

STROPHANTHUS SEED—3 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co; 2 cs, Inland Alkaloid Co

SHELLAC—850 bgs, Mac Lac Co; 700 bgs, 50 lbs, Wm Zinsser & Co; 410 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co; 500 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co; 200 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp; 200 bgs, Bradshaw, Praeger & Co; 100 bgs, First National Bank of Philadelphia; 500 bgs, First National Bank of Chicago; 500 bgs, Commercial National Bank; 250 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co; 2,750 bgs, New York Trust Co; 400 bgs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co

TALC—1,400 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels; 2,400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros; 1,200 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co

TALLOW—28 tcs, Oxo, Ltd

TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Stern, Morgenthau & Co; 1,930 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co; 4,122 bgs, Geismar & Co

TARA PODS—317 bgs, Vinherna, Inc

TARTAR—1,342 bgs, Commodity Credit Co

TAR OIL—100 dms, Crowley Tar Product Co

TEAWASTE—6,941 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works; 5,000 bgs, Citro Chemical Co

THYME LEAVES—111 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co

TURMERIC—57 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co; 114 bgs, M S Greenwich Seed Co; 200 bgs, A G Dunn; 404 bgs

FINGERS—233 bgs, Volkart Bros

VALERIAN ROOT—70 bgs, S B Penick & Co

VANILLA BEANS—13 cs, Hunsikers, Inc; 19 cs, Cial Ctea Corp

VETIVER OIL—1 cs, Yardley & Co; 3 dms

YLANG YLANG OIL—1 cs, 1 dm, Yardley & Co

ZIRCON SAND—4,891 bgs, Bank of New South Wales; 3,990 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank; 9,040 bgs, Orefractions, Inc

Baltimore Imports

GLUESTOCK—62 rolls, First National Bank

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—17,786 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co

Boston Imports

MICA SCRAP—2,013 bgs, F D Pitts Co

Norfolk Imports

MICA SCRAP—1,000 bgs, Richmond Mica Corp

Philadelphia Imports

GLYCERIN—276 dms, Benmont Papers, Inc; 154 dms, Armstrong Cork Co

MENTHOL—30 cs, Vick Chemical Co

MICA FILM—11 cs, Tradesmen National Bank

SPLITTINGS—139 cs, Tradesmen National Bank

San Francisco Imports

AGAR—17 bgs, A Ponve & Co

SAFFRON—27 bgs, Bank of California

TONG OIL—100 long tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co

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This means you now have available milk chemicals outstanding in dependable chemical performance—products of the world's largest dairy—and backed by a rare wealth of experience. With SHEFFIELD *Milk Chemicals you profit by three substantial advantages: lower cost . . . highest efficiency . . . broader service.*

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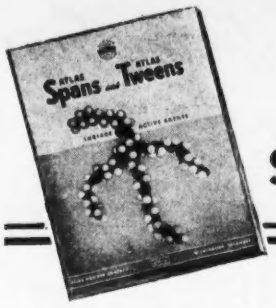

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N.J. Standard Continues Oil Search in N. Carolina

Plans to continue the search for oil in North Carolina have been announced by R. N. Keppel, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The decision to continue exploration work was based on information obtained from the first test well at Cape Hatteras. The well, known as Esso No. 1, is to be abandoned as unsuccessful. Mr. Keppel explained that even though the first well failed to encounter signs of oil or gas, the geological findings justify additional exploration.

Bowie Retires from Mines Bureau Petroleum Office

OPD Washington Bureau

C. P. Bowie, supervising engineer of the Bureau of Mine's petroleum field office at San Francisco, is retiring after thirty years service with the bureau. Mr. Bowie plans to engage in a petroleum industry consulting practice in San Francisco.

California Standard Leases WAA Plant

California Standard Oil Company, Los Angeles, has obtained a two-year lease on a plant at Bakersfield, Cal., formerly operated by the Mohawk Petroleum Corporation for the War Assets Administration. California Standard will use it for experimental chemical production.

Velsicol Adds Van Winkle To Eastern Sales Staff

The Velsicol Corporation, manufacturer of petroleum chemicals, Chicago, has added Dixon C. Van Winkle to its eastern sales staff. He will handle the company's general line of products and will have his headquarters in the New York office.

Forbes Joins Ethyl

Stuart Forbes, recently released from the Navy, has been named assistant manager of the Philadelphia division of the Ethyl Corporation, New York.

Trade Briefs

Acme Refining Corporation, Newark, N. J., has moved its offices and refinery from 17 Academy street to 12-34 Lister avenue, Newark 5.

Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association has appointed Dr. Jay V. Beck, of the University of Idaho, microbiologist in its production research laboratory.

S. P. Gildersleeve has returned to his post of manager of marine lubricating sales for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, after more than three years with the navy.

J. C. Tagliabue division of Portable Products Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has published a new catalogue, "Instruments for Testing Petroleum Products," which is available upon request.

Roger H. Sherman has been elected vice-president of the Creole Petroleum Corporation, an affiliate of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.), New York. He was formerly assistant manager of the company.

California Standard Oil Company, San Francisco, has appointed W. C. Lane assistant manager of its foreign trade department. He formerly was president of the California Commercial Company, a Standard subsidiary.

Lahee Succeeds Pew On API Committee

L. Edgar Pew, of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has resigned as chairman of the American Petroleum Institute's committee on petroleum reserves, and has been succeeded by Frederick H. Lahee, of Dallas, Tex., chief geologist of Sun Oil.

Leovy Retires from Gulf

F. A. Leovy, vice-chairman of the Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, will retire May 1 after forty-two years' service with the Gulf companies.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Coincident with the opening this past week, of the National Plastics Exposition in New York, whereat multitudinous new plastic products, developed in wartime and in the first eight months of returned peacetime, have been exhibited to trade representatives and the public at large, a wave of buying by the manufacturers of synthetic resins and other plastic materials has swept over and nearly engulfed the market for such petroleum chemicals as the butyl alcohols, ketones and other solvents and intermediates urgently needed in the making of these products.

Manufacturers of butyl rubber and other synthetic rubber products, are also among the extensive buyers of petroleum butyl alcohol, and the combined movement of this alcohol and secondary and tertiary butyl alcohol, diacetone alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, isopropyl ether, methylamyl alcohol, allyl alcohol, allyl chloride, mesityl oxide, methylethyl ketone and methylisobutyl ketone is attaining a huge aggregate volume.

In gasoline, also, there have been significant developments of late, in a reduction of the octane content of both regular and ethyl types, resulting from the recent Government curtailment of tetraethyl lead allocation and the so-called ethyl fluid, and a nearly countrywide lowering of prices by one-tenth of a cent to three-eighths of a cent per gallon.

Petroleum Chemicals

Allyl Alcohol—Moving steadily and in fair volume into consuming channels among the makers of certain types of resins with a bright prospect for an expansion of the field of consumption. Current supplies, however, are still ample.

Isobutylene—Manufacturers of butyl rubber products continue buying extensively of this petroleum chemical.

Isopropyl Alcohol — Continues in keen demand from processors of phenol compound resins and other resin manufacturers.

Methylethyl Ketone—Buying interest in this chemical is still running high on the part of the makers of cellulose lacquers for automotive finishes and producers of synthetic resins.

Xylol — Movement of petroleum xylol continues heavy, as the number of users, chiefly the makers of the high-solvency aromatics, mounts steadily. But, despite this extensive drain on stocks, the supply of this xylol is still proving sufficient for meeting all requirements.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — Still being taken up in sizable quantities, chiefly by processors of synthetic resins, who are well supplied with petroleum xylol and more than plentifully with toluol.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Continues to be bought in considerable volume on civilian account and in only small quantities on military account.

Lacquer Diluent—In constant and sizable call.

Mineral Spirits—Buying interest keeps up well.

Stoddard Solvent—Continues in seasonally keen request with civilian dry-cleaning interests taking the major portion of all offerings.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Fairly active purchasing is still noted in this solvent.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, April 26.—Expanding low-priced dwelling construction is underscoring the need for various grades of products entering into paints, preservatives and related products, with the result that the general market tone of petroleum solvents and diluents is firm in this area. Besides these consumers in the paint trade, other industries also are taking their respective materials in this category actively.

Los Angeles, April 26.—An active market continues to be shown in virtually all the petroleum solvents on the Pacific coast except rubber solvents, with the demand for these commodities brisk and offerings liberal. Prices remain firm.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Gasoline, 74-octane, tanks, N. Y.-N. J. area, 1/10c. per gal.; 73-75-octane, tanks, Group 3, ⅝c.; 80-octane ethyl, tanks, East Texas, ¼c. per gal.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Synthetic rubber makers, home-heating users and private industrial process concerns, desiring it for the generation of intense heat, continue to take such sizable quantities of this liquefied petroleum gas as to keep supplies at a low ebb, despite the tapering off in buying by some of the builders-up of high-octane gasoline.

Heptane — Being bought in only small amounts.

Hexane—Continues in light inquiry.

Octanes—Buying interest beginning to lag.

Pentanes—Still moving in fair-sized lots into civilian accounts, but nearly devoid of military takings.

Propane—Conditions almost identical with those affecting butane also prevail in the market for this liquefied gas.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, April 26.—Interest is continuing in liquefied petroleum gases in this area, with the volume of current business making a good comparison with that recorded for some time past. Supplies continue limited.

Los Angeles, April 26.—Propane and butane continue in good demand on the Pacific coast. Supplies in this area are sizable. Market tone firm.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes — Demand continues to outstrip supplies, with a sizable volume moving into consuming channels and with stocks constantly held down.

Paraffin—With domestic and export requirements still reaching huge proportions, it is still impossible for producers and suppliers to accumulate any but meager amounts of crude scale and refined grades of this petroleum wax.

Petrolatums—The present market situation can well be described in the words of one large refiner in the Western Pennsylvania area who has declared that it will require fully six months to catch up to the orders now on his books. In only slightly lesser degree, this situation prevails in all parts of the country, with prices of technical, veterinarian and U.S.P. grades all well maintained.

White Mineral Oils—Producers and other suppliers are fairly overwhelmed with orders which they are trying to fill with all speed possible. Prices are being firmly held on both technical and U.S.P. grades at the recently advanced levels.

Fuels and Lubricants

Gasoline—A countrywide lowering of prices for both regular and ethyl types of gasoline has been announced by its refiners, many of whom have also reduced the octane content of these grades by one or more octanes, to avoid the additional cost of producing the hitherto prevailing potencies, after being denied their former allotments of ethyl fluid.

The leading refiner in the New York-New Jersey area has cut his price for 74-octane A.S.T.M. gasoline at his New Jersey plant from a basis of 7c. per gallon in tankcars to 6.90c. in tankcars and 6.80c. in barges while some refiners in the Bradford-Warren district of Western Pennsylvania have dropped their prices for 74-octane a quarter cent to 7c., albeit some of their number are still quoting 7¼c. in tankcars, and those in the other districts of Western Pennsylvania have shaved their prices an equal amount to 6¾c.-7¼c. Refiners in East Texas have sliced their prices for 80-octane ethyl gasoline by a quarter cent to 6¾c.-7c. and those in Group 3 have also lowered their prices for 73-75 octane regular gasoline by three-eighths of a cent to 4⅝c.-5⅛c., and for ethyl gasoline by the same amount to 5⅜c.-5¾c.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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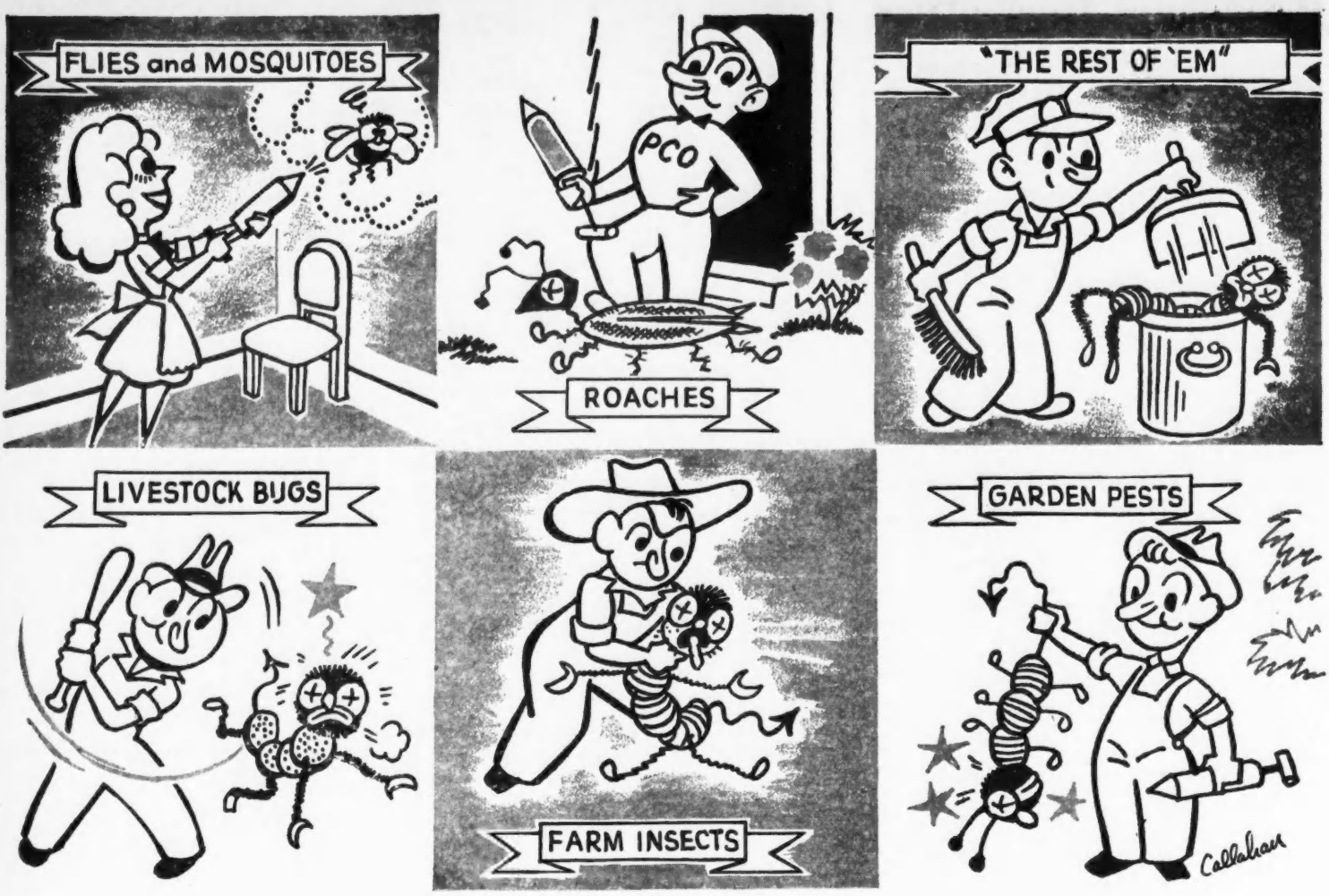

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Substantial strength in the gum arabic and karaya markets at home and abroad, pronounced weakness and decline in caraway seed in all markets, firmer and higher prices on lycopodium, together with price shading, further concessions in linden flowers with leaves under competition, more ample supplies of powdered kamala at more attractive prices, and a resumption of offerings of black fleaseed at a decline—these were the features outstanding in the botanical drug market last week. Considerable unsettlement governed the group of condimental items in company with price reductions in a number of the same.

Offerings of goods from markets formerly shipping botanical drugs to this market were gaining steadily. And considering general conditions abroad, it was surprising that prices proposed by the shippers were not higher than often was the case. It may have been that foreign countries above all things desired to increase their dollar credits in the United States. In order to do that, they have to increase exports of their native products and a desire to increase botanical drugs exports seemed to carry with it the knowledge that buyers here still remember what normal peacetime prices were. Certainly the prices quoted in some recently received cables were surprisingly low and if closed with could provide the basis for an eventual lowering of some now quite high spot quotations.

Not too favorable progress in domestic drug collection was noted during the period under review. Workers were not a surplus commodity in the southern mountains and even high prices proposed to potential gatherers of botanical entities did not always overcome the tendency of hill folk to "take it easy." There was some reason to think collections will improve this year but how great the improvement may be is another and untold story.

Balsams

Copaiba—Exceptionally firm. Demand was supplied only with difficulty because of the insufficiency of unsold spot stocks of the item. The tendency of prices was upward.

Barks

Condurango—Limited spot stocks were held for 17c. to 18c. per pound but offerings of goods to arrive in July were made at 15c. per pound.

Soap—Conditions in Chile forecast no early cheapening of replacement costs. Local prices fully reflect the strength in the primary market plus the presence of steady consuming requirements.

Beans

Vanilla—An arrival of 32 cases from the island of Martinique was noted. The spot market was maintained in firm position. Limited stocks continued to limit competition and nothing at this time forecast a sufficiently large increase in future supply to produce much more favorable prices than those now prevailing.

Berries

Sloe—Now that communication with the primary market has resulted in some additions to spot stocks, some dealers now without supplies expect a replacement of berries in fair quantities. Lower prices, however, do not appear to be in sight.

Flowers

Linden — Flowers without leaves were reduced still further to make the new basis of 62c. to 65c. per pound. Competition has returned to the market in considerable force and some think it will be more prevalent as time passes.

Saffron—Spanish flowers were $42 to $45 per pound and although in limited demand, occupied what appeared to be a firm position. During the past week, an arrival of 54 bags described as containing saffron was noted from Martinique. The true identity of the arrival remains to be developed.

Gums

Aloe—Supplies of Cape and socotrine aloe were virtually nil. However, a good supply of Curacao gum was in hand and the price thereof was 47c. to 48c. per pound. Arrivals of this gum last week were 35 cases from Aden, and 56 cases from Porto Cabello.

Arabic—The market continued to advance and nothing on spot was available under 14c. to 14½d. per pound at the close of the period. Even that price position was lower than the present cost of replacements from the primary market. Arrivals totaled 3,881 bags from Port Sudan.

Karaya—Prices were advanced to 21c. to 50c. per pound, ranging thus according to quality. The advance took place as the result of higher replacement costs and exceptionally good demand on this market. Arrivals have been substantial of late but shipments to consumers have been large also. An arrival of 2,668 bags from Bombay, India, took place last week.

Olibanum—Replenishment of spot supplies was a prominent part in the market last week. Arrivals of 116 cases from Bombay, and 26 cases from Aden were reported.

Herbs and Leaves

Fumitory—The spot price has been reduced 10c. per pound to create a local selling basis at 50c. per pound without demand being much stimulated by the lowering of local prices.

Laurel—Portuguese material of good quality was a fraction lower at 13¼c. to 13¾c. per pound. The fair quality was down to 12¼c. to 12½c. An arrival of 38 bales of laurel was noted last week.

Sage—Good, recleaned Cyprus sage was lower at 23c. to 23½c. per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Gum, Arabic, ½c. per lb.
Karaya, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Fleaseed, black, 2c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, Rhattoon, ¼c. per lb.
Kamala, powdered, 2c. per lb.
Linden flowers, with leaves, 3c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Danish, 5c. per lb.
Dutch, spot, 1½c. per lb.
futures, 1c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, Alleppey, 3c. per lb.
Celery seed, India, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Persian, 1c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, futures, 11c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, fair, ¼c. per lb.
good, ¼c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Danish, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
281.3	279.4	290.0	231.5

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended April 19

New York

Allspice, 237 bags: filthy.
Cassia oil, 11 drums: not U.S.P.
Chillies, 326 bags: moldy; insect infested.
Cumin seed, 20 bags: insect infested.
Digitalis, 2 cases: potency exceeds U.S.P. limits.
Fenugreek seed, 106 bags: filthy.
Ginger peelings, 57 bags: valuable constituent abstracted.
Henbane leaves, 6 bales: filthy.
Kola nuts, 160 bags: insect bored.
Oregano, 195 bags: filthy.
Poppy seed, 132 bags: insect infested.
Sesame seed, 2,540 bags: filthy.
Turmeric 168 bags: insect infested.

Buffalo

Balm of Gilead buds, 48 bags: moldy.

Philadelphia

Liver extracts, 2 parcels, not approved by U.S.P., anti-Anemia Preparation Advisory Board.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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For Spanish, the lower price of 14c. to 14½c. was quoted.

Senna—An arrival of 245 bales of leaves and 25 bales of siftings coming from Port Sudan was noted last week. T. V. senna did not appear in arrivals and that item was one of substantial strength that reflected in part the stronger situation in India.

Stramonium—An arrival of 53 bales from Buenos Aires was totally lacking in effect on prices prevailing for spot goods. The situation so far as quotations went was very steady.

Thyme—The market was fractionally higher at 14½c. to 15c. per pound despite the fact that to spot stocks were added an arrival of 111 bags from Alicante, Spain.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—An arrival of 100 cases from Portugal was noted last week.

Kamala—Further arrivals were noted, the quantity being 40 bags from Bombay, India. Local quotations on powder were shaded to 51c. to 52c. per pound under competition.

Lycopodium—Some qualities were available as low as $2 per pound but top grades commanded upwards of $2.50.

Manna—Another arrival is now awaiting action by the Food and Drug Administration, the quantity being 160 cases from Palermo, Italy. Restoration of a spot price apparently awaits passing of the goods recently received here from Italy.

Nux Vomica—Prices were firm, reflecting maintained values in India. A further arrival totaled 800 bags from Calcutta, India.

Papain—During the past week, three cases and five chests reached here from Colombo.

Roots

Bryonia—An arrival of 5 cases from Portugal was noted.

Burdock—Demand freshened in spot quarters and sales along broader lines were a feature. Replenishment of stocks should become easier and more prompt in the future.

Gentian—An import of 101 bags of French root was made from London last week. Spot stocks cared for a steady if entirely routine manufacturing requirement during the period under review at prices declared to be fully steady.

Turmeric — From Madras, India, came 697 bags of this root.

Valerian—Further importations of India root were noted, the total being 70 bags that originated at Bombay.

Seeds

Anise—Mexican seed was in very low supply and even a little buying was likely to send the market up. Also, stocks of Chinese seed were none too ample although spot offerings were made at the slightly lower level of 37c. to 38c. per pound.

Caraway—Prices continued to decline and the end of more favorable replacement costs did not appear to be in sight. Domestic seed was quoted at 37c. to 38c. per pound. Danish seed was down to 30c. to 31c. Dutch seed, spot, 35c. to 36c., while futures were off to 28c. to 28½c. It would appear as though Canadian seed was due for a further drop although quotations remained at 38c. to 39c. per pound last week.

Cardamom—Green Alleppey seed was shaded to 87c. to 88c. per pound.

Celery—India seed was reduced to 24½c. to 25c. per pound. Futures were unchanged. No tentative offerings of French seed have appeared here as yet but a crop is likely to be marketed this year.

Coriander—Morocco seed was down to 8c. to 8½c. per pound. An arrival of 250 bags from Argentina was noted.

Cumin—Persian seed on spot was down to 35c. to 36c. per pound. Indian seed became available on spot upon arrival of 156 bags from Bombay, India.

Dill—The local market lacked much activity. An arrival of 70 bags came from Bombay, India.

Fennel—Argentine seed in future position was offered at the much lower price of 21c. to 22c. per pound. India seed in future position was 18c. to 18½c.

Flea—Black fleaseed was reduced to 60c. to 62c. per pound. India blonde seed remained at 19c. to 20c.

Fenugreek—Morocco seed was fractionally higher at 11c. to 11½c. per pound. India seed to arrive was priced at 10c. to 10½c.

Mustard — Montana brown was

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1.

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Later on, elixirs contained curious, potent liquids, and powders. Ultimately, elixirs were always liquid. By 1700 at least, botanicals were the basis of most elixirs. For example, the Elixir Proprietatis, given in *Elementa Chemiae* by Boerhaave in 1724, called for aloes, saffron, myrrh, and vinegar.

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TRADE MARK

shaded to 11c. to 11½c. New crop of both brown and yellow seed was going into the ground in Montana.

Poppy—Argentine seed was shaded to 33c. to 34c. per pound. An arrival of 200 bags of Dutch seed came from Rotterdam. Danish seed was shaded to 36c. to 37c.

Strophantus—Spot prices remained steady not withstanding an arrival of 5 cases from London.

Spices

Cassia—All prices held firm. Restoration of firm spot prices on Batavia is a desired attainment yet to be realized.

Cinnamon—An arrival of 146 bales from Colombo was noted.

Ginger—Rhattoon Jamaica root was down to 15½c. to 16c. per pound. African root was firm because of uncertainty concerning future importations.

Mace—Restoration of normal qualities, stocks, and establishment of firm prices on this is a hope importers expect to realize some time this year.

Pepper—The Indian pepper crop estimate for the 1945-46 season which runs from December to March remains at 15,100 long tons of which 8,500 long tons were from the Alleppey area and 6,600 long tons from the Tellicherry area. Stocks of pepper in the primary market on December 31, 1945, on the coast and in the interior, were 4,500 to 5,000 long tons, excluding the new crop in the Alleppey area and 6,200 long tons in the area of Tellicherry.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, April 24.—Call for botanical drugs and spices was light this week. The market was quiet, and prices remained unchanged. Ruling prices are:—

Marjoram—French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, 40c. per pound for lots said to contain less than 12 percent stems. Sage guaranteed to contain less than 5 percent stems was named at 65c. per pound. Leucophylla was quoted at 32c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—90c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems.

Thyme—French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

U.S. Customs Laboratory For San Francisco

The Treasury Department has established a new $60,000 customs laboratory in San Francisco where ores, metals, textiles, alcoholic products, drugs, sugar, numerous oriental commodities and other imported articles can be tested to establish tariff classification, admissability or rates of duty.

Chase Bag Company, Chicago, has received a plaque from the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, in recognition of over a half-million man hours of plant operation without a lost-time accident.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Demand was spotty in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals last week. Buyers did not exert too much interest in materials that were available, but sellers were in receipt of a large number of inquiries for essential oils and aromatics that were still difficult to obtain. The situation in sandalwood oil showed more definite promise of alleviation, however, with the arrival from Bombay, India of 945 bags of roots and 267 bags of blocks for distillation here; a lot of 23 cases of sandalwood oil also arrived from the same source. The trade welcomed the arrival of 72 drums of eucalyptus oil from Melbourne, Australia, the first sizable shipment from that primary source in several months. Other noteworthy importations were 125 cases of petitgrain oil and 95 drums of ocotea cymbarum oil from South America. Price movements were predominantly on the downside.

Quotations for Chinese anise and cassia oils displayed easier tendencies, the latter was sharply lower. The lower prices reflected to a large extent the cheaper offerings from China as well as the lack of any sustained buying interest here, despite the long absence of these materials during the war. Natural Italian bergamot oil was offered at lower prices in some directions. The market appeared well supplied on spot at the moment from government allocated material. Recent advices from Europe indicated that it was now possible to purchase direct from Sicily at more attractive prices.

The soft spots noted in the market for natural and redistilled peppermint oil apparently have cleared up. While it was possible to obtain small price concessions a few weeks ago, the firmer tone in the West brought about a stiffening in spot quotations here. Farmers in the five major producing states have begun planting, undoubtedly encountered increased costs for labor, equipment, and fertilizer.

Former importers and dealers in Sicilian lemon oil were allocated surplus government stocks based on previous commitments prior to the war. The government's price to importers was at the ceiling level of $2.92½ per pound, and offerings to the trade were made at $3.25 per pound. The original government offerings totaled about 268,300 pounds, and after accepting offers from federal and state agencies, it was estimated that approximately 200,000 pounds were available to the dealers. A large percentage of this material has been sold by dealers upon arrival.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Almond oil, sweet exp., 5c. per lb.
Sage oil, Spanish, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, Chinese, 15c. per lb.
Bergamot oil, nat., 15c. per lb.
Cade oil, 5c. per lb.
Cassia oil, U.S.P., $1.25 per lb.
Lavandin oil, 5c. per lb.
Lime oil, dist., W.I., 10c. per lb.
Neroli oil, French, $35 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
213.4	217.1	216.7	223.8

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—Price for the sweet expressed oil was slightly higher at $1.15 to $1.35 per pound, while the bitter held unchanged. Stocks were moderate and demand routine.

Anise—Spot quotation declined to the basis of $2.85 per pound, reflecting the lack of interest and the lower offerings from China.

Bergamot—Price for the natural Italian was lowered to $7.85 per pound. Buying lagged with stocks ample to care for all inquiries.

Bois de Rose—The market was moderately supplied on spot, while prices held at levels in force previously.

Cade—Material was offered in one quarter at 80c. per pound and ranged to $1 per pound in other directions. Spot position was fair.

Cajeput—A few sellers were offering old stocks at $2.25 per pound for the technical and $2.40 to $2.75 per pound for the redistilled.

Cananga—A limit amount of material was still offered, while inquiries were light. Prices held at the same levels.

Caraway—No new developments occurred in the market, with demand and stocks moderate.

Cassia—The market continued to meet with a disappointing demand, despite the long absence of material from China. Spot offerings were lower at $7.25 per pound.

Cedarwood—Sellers usually limited offerings to regular consumers for current needs. Spot position continued tight. Prices ruled firm.

Citronella—Indications were that the status of Ceylon citronella relative to tariff duty as a compound will remain obscure until a decision is handed down by the appellate court following the government's appeal of the U. S. Custom Court's decision admitting the material duty free. Imports last week totaled 11 drums.

Clove—A steady demand characterized the market, and stocks were sufficient to provide for regular consumers requirements.

Eucalyptus—A total of 72 drums reached here from Australia last week, the largest shipment from that primary source in some time. The market can absorb this material easily as sellers have a backlog of orders to fill.

Geranium—Demand was narrow, while the market was not too well supplied on spot. Prices lacked any change.

Ginger—Prices for distilled ginger held at previously established levels. Buying interest was routine.

Guaiacwood—Only a fair demand was reported, while the market was well supplied on spot. Prices were unchanged.

Lavandin—Material in one quarter was offered at slightly lower level of $5 per pound and ranged to $5.50 per pound. Buying lacked expansion.

Lavender—Most grades of French lavender were available in moderate quantities, with inquiries limited. No new buying interest developed for Spanish spike. Prices held firm.

Lemon—Offerings of Messina lemon oil were made at $3.25 per pound following release of government surplus oil to former importers and dealers on an allocated basis. It was reported that most of this material was absorbed shortly after it became available.

Lemongrass—With prices holding very firm at the source and quantities available limited, the spot price held at the higher levels established recently. Imports last week amounted to 9 cases from Madras.

Lime—Offerings of West Indian expressed were made at $6.50 per pound, while the Mexican remained at $5.75. Imports totaled 20 cases last week.

Neroli—In one direction French oil was offered at $195 and ranged as high as $300; Haitian ranged from $195 to $200 per pound.

Orange—Buying lacked any expansion, however, the tone of the market remained firm. Imports last week aggregated 97 cases.

Palmarosa—Limited quantities were obtainable at quotations ranging from $7.75 to $8 per pound.

Patchouli—Another small shipment totaling two drums reached here from the Straits Settlement last week. Offerings were negligible as material so far imported has been contracted for upon arrival.

Peppermint—The market displayed a stronger tone with prices at the primary source firmer. Consumers made fair-size commitments.

Petitgrain—A fair-size shipment of 125 cases arrived here from South America this week. Spot prices were firm at the levels established the preceding week, which reflected the increased replacement costs.

Sage—Price advanced slightly to the basis of $2.55 per pound. A fair interest was evident, with stocks moderate.

Sandalwood—The long-awaited shipment of sandalwood reached here from India last week with 945 bags of roots

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

and 267 bags of blocks reported. A total of 23 cases of oil also arrived.

Sassafras—A total of 95 drums of cymbarum oil arrived from Brazil last week. The market was in need of replacements to bolster the limited spot stocks on hand. Prices ruled firm.

Wintergreen — Quotations for the natural in the South was quoted at $3.65 per pound and ranged to $4.25 in other directions; no changes occurred in the prices for the North.

Ylang-Ylang—Prices appeared stabilized at the levels established recently, and demand was fairly steady.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Demand was steady at the lower quotations established recently.

Coumarin—Sellers continued to work against a backlog of orders, and production was contingent on adequate supplies of raw material. Prices held firm.

Indol—Stocks were sufficient to meet consumers' needs. Prices underwent no change.

Musk—Manufacturers were unable to accept new inquiries at this time; demand was running ahead of available production. Xylol, however, remained in a more favorable position. Prices were firm.

Phenylethyl Alcohol — Production difficulties at some of the principal producing centers limited the offerings, and shipments were delayed several weeks.

McKelvy Names Pacini Product Research Head

Dr. Albert Pacini, member of the industry advisory committee for the cosmetic industry of the Office of Price Administration, has been named head of the product research staff of Alfred D. McKelvy Company, toiletries manufacturer, New York.

Aromatic Products Inc., New York, has moved its laboratories and warehouse from New York to New Rochelle. The executive and sales offices remain in New York and the plant remains in Springdale, Conn.

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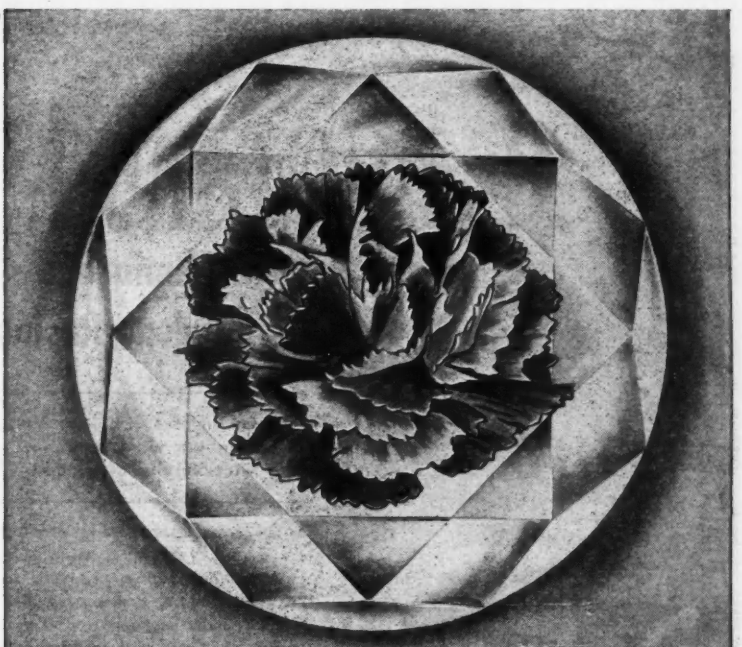
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Unsurpassed Quality.

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS CO.
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ALLIED Compounds

Uniform every time, ALLIED pitch, asphalt and wax compounds as well as gilsonite are prepared to *your specifications* and help keep the quality of your products consistently high.

You are sure of such uniformity when you order compounds from ALLIED. The reasons: you draw on unequalled experience in compounding which ALLIED pioneered over 20 years ago . . . you draw on the largest and most complete production facilities in its field . . . you draw on the combined skill of a trained staff of chemists, laboratory workers and research technicians.

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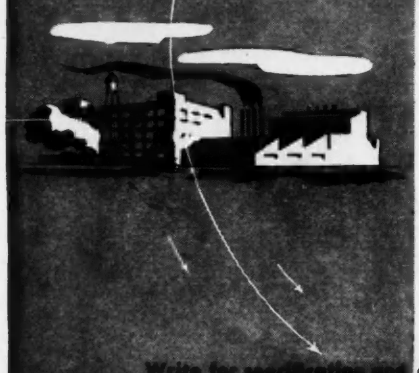
a series of Para-Coumarone Indene Resins



Made in several grades for use in the manufacture of a wide variety of products

In the manufacture of such products as: paints, varnish, printing inks, pipe coatings, rubber products, adhesives, cements, flooring tile, PICCOUMARON has been found very useful. It can be compounded with waxes, chlorinated rubber, pitches, tars, cellulose derivatives.

Due to heavy demands for Picco Products, we are sometimes unable to guarantee prompt deliveries of certain types. However, we will be glad to help you select the proper types and grades for your particular use, and schedule the earliest possible delivery for your orders.

Write for specification and application data

Pennsylvania INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CLAIRTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Makers of: Coumarone Resins • Coal Tar Naphthas • Styrene Resins
Rubber Reclaimers • Reclaiming Oils • Terpene Resins

Distributed by PALE CHEMICAL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

A REMARKABLE NEW RESIN

for Interior and Exterior Finishes

Here is a resin which paint manufacturers everywhere have been waiting for. Not only does Durez 220-V make varnishes flexible enough for exterior use, but it also is sufficiently fast drying and hard enough for interior finishes . . . ranging all the way from floor varnishes and enamels to trim colors.

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

1. Cooks in 2/3 the time of Durez 220.
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5. Makes paler varnishes.
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For samples or further information on the above Durez product, write to . . .

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
134 Walck Rd., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

DUREZ
RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

Protective Coatings Materials

A slightly wider opening within the past week of some of the outlets for its paints, varnishes and lacquers in maintenance painting of industrial plants and in the finishing of the products of these plants, notably motor vehicles, radios, electrical and household equipments, is proving of material benefit to the protective coatings industry and raw materials trade, whose field for marketing operatings since the outset of this year has been all too greatly limited to supplying the coverings for new and old buildings of the residential and farming utility character. Together with this highly encouraging development in the amplification of industrial sales, there has also been a further gain in trade-sales of the materials for exterior painting and interior decoration of new dwelling constructions with the advent of milder weather and a stepping-up of the housing program.

But the need of a large majority of protective coatings manufacturers is growing stronger daily for some further relief from the effects of strict price regulations at levels which are hampering their best reconversion efforts and cutting their profits to the bone. A large and representative body of these manufacturers, constituting the executive committee of a national association, has prepared and is now presenting to the Office of Price Administration an industry-wide appeal for such relief while also encouraging individual manufacturers to make their own appeals for relief on specific items where their selling prices are less than cost.

This industry-wide appeal to OPA has taken the form of an urgent request for permission to increase selling prices by an amount equal to the actual increase in costs today as compared with the costs on which the GMPR prices, of March, 1942, were based.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Aside from the granting of a more favorable base period on which manufacturers of lead chrome pigments may now figure their 77 percent quota of lead allotted to them for the current quarter, there have been no evidences of greater leniency on the part of the Civilian Production Board in its recently curtailed allocations of this metal to the white lead and other lead pigment makers within the past week. And it is evident that no more liberal allocations can reasonably be expected.

The director of War Mobilization and Reconversion has announced a comprehensive program to increase the nation's lead supply, calling for intensified efforts to salvage scrap lead, strict conservation and allocation to eliminate non-essential uses of it, an effort to step up imports, special efforts to bring about early settlement of strikes, and exploration of new sources of supply, both at home and abroad, with special emphasis placed on increasing domestic production.

Despite the plethora of zinc ores still available for the making of lead-free zinc oxide, there continues a shortage of high-grade zinc slabs which producers have so far been unable to remedy completely, even by operating their plants to their full capacities. Prices of zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week April 19-26 at 8.25c. in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

White Lead—With their allotment of pig lead held down to 77 percent of their quarterly rate of consumption in the first half of 1944 and with only slight participation in the new base period of the first three months of 1946, whereon to figure their current allocation, which has just been granted to the makers of lead chrome pigments, the manufacturers of white lead pigment are being compelled to cut down their own allocations to trade consumers rather sharply, gauging the amounts on which they are making deliveries by the quantities hitherto taken by these customers.

Except insofar as basic carbonate white lead enters into the making of the lead chrome pigments, producers of white lead are not affected by the authorized shifting of the base period to the first quarter of this year for figuring the amounts of metallic lead which the 77 percent quota allows the makers of the lead chrome pigments.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, 9c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—A seasonally keen demand for both Canadian and domestic asbestos, intensified by Government aid in accelerating the housing program, is now noted. In the direction of aiding housing construction operations, CPA has made available priorities assistance for maintaining and increasing production of asbestos-cement siding shingles and flat sheets and also for specialized machinery to make these products.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Chrome Colors—CPA has established a more favorable base period to makers of lead chrome pigments for their quotas of pig lead, hitherto consisting of 38½ percent of their consumption of lead in the first six months of 1944, or 77 percent figured on a quarterly basis for that half-year period, so that their new quota, likewise amounting to 77 percent for the current quarter may now be figured on their consumption in the first three months of 1946, which was considerably larger than that for the corresponding quarter of 1944, when their takings were held down by their inability to obtain sufficient quantities of the bichromates to keep their manufacturing operations on a satisfactory basis. Meanwhile, the demand for all the chrome colors is far outstripping the current supply.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates—Buying interest in the metal naphthenates continues extensive, with producers still able to book all proffered orders for these driers and make reasonably prompt deliveries, because they are being fairly well supplied with naphthenic acid and the requisite metals outside of copper, wherein CPA, recognizing the severely curtailed production, has called for voluntary rationing by producers and fabricators as well as by warehouse operators.

Stearates—Still being bought on a sizable scale by paint and varnish makers, with manufacturers of these flatteners generally booked to capacity.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Alcohol—Under the stimulli of constantly mounting calls from consumers and steadily rising costs of production, the market for normal fermentation butyl alcohol is stiffening further, giving every indication of an additional markup of prices for some production areas at the outset of next month.

Naval Stores

No definite plans have yet been formulated for expanding the size and scope of trading operations on the Savannah Cotton and Naval Stores Exchange, although several methods of accomplishing these objectives were proposed and discussed at a meeting of producers, held in conjunction with the tenth annual convention of the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative, held in Valdosta, Ga., April 16 and 17.

Pine Pitch—The Department of Agriculture has announced that it has

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

TOUGH PROTECTIVE COATINGS NEED PENTEK*

PENTEK* is a technical grade of Pentaerythritol which consists of approximately 85% mono Pentaerythritol and 15% higher polymers such as Dipentaerythritol.

Paint and varnish coatings, processed with Pentaerythritol alcohols, are faster drying, quicker bodying, more glossy, more durable and have greater resistance to moisture and to alkalis. Heyden laboratories are constantly experimenting with them to develop new uses, new applications, of Pentaerythritol alcohols in protective coatings.

Write for technical data sheets.

*Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

"On Tankers paint HAS to be tough."

HEYDEN Chemical Corporation

393 SEVENTH AVE., NEW YORK 1

Chicago Sales Office: 180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzoic Acid • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides • Formates • Chlorinated Aromatics • Medicinal Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates • Medicinal Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine • Penicillin • Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Salicylates

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Dutrex 6 & 15E for rubber

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Petroleum Naphthas and Solvents
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50 West 50th Street New York 20, New York

Chromium Oxide Green

99% Cr_2O_3 minimum

Extra soft texture — High tinctorial strength

PROMPT DELIVERY

MINERAL PIGMENTS CORPORATION

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AHCO PRODUCTS

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE"* STEARATE

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivative, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

* Trade mark of C&CCC

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

ARNOLD-HOFFMAN & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
PROVIDENCE R. I.
Established in 1815 • Plants at Dighton, Mass. and Charlotte, N. C.
NEW YORK • BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • CHARLOTTE

agreed to purchase 348 drums, approximately 181,000 pounds, of pine pitch from a successful bidder in Mississippi at a price of $3.50 per 100 pounds. Bids on this government contract had been opened April 1.

Rosin—Formal announcement by the Civilian Production Administration of the previously reported export quotas, which will permit the licensing for export of 100,000 drums of gum and wood rosin during the three-month period ending June 30 and 150,000 drums from July 1 through September 30, has been made to the trade this past week, together with CPA's explanation that these quotas represent the amounts by which rosin production in the United States is expected to exceed domestic consumption, in these first and second quarters of the new crop year, and CPA has added that the quotas for the third and fourth quarters of this crop year have not yet been set.

But a large number of applications for export licenses under the April-June quota have been returned to the applicants for lack of sufficient information, called for under comprehensive export schedule No. 20, issued April 1 by the Office of International Trade, and this return of these applications is delaying the movement of the rosin to be shipped out of this country under that quota.

Savannah, April 26.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	*Fri.
B	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	...
D	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07	...
E	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	...
F	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	...
G	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	...
H	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	...
I	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	...
K	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	...
M	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	...
N	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98	...
WG	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.23	...
WW	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	...
X	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	...
	Drums				
Sales	91	...	127	38	...
Receipts	...	119	369	291	...
Shipments	...	6	...	...	...
Stocks	6,363	6,476	6,845	7,136	...

* Savannah Cotton and Naval Stores Exchange closed in observance of Confederate Memorial Day.

Turpentine—The demand for gum turpentine continues to increase, but some difficulty is being experienced in procuring carload lots, due to the slowness of the movement of the new crop material to marketing centers. Some sales have recently been made of tankcar lots for shipment from the South, at the option of the sellers, and depending upon production during the next thirty days.

Savannah, April 26.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	83¼	150	...	...	2,069
Tuesday	83½	...	210	339	1,940
Wednesday	83¼	...	49	113	1,876
Thursday	83½	...	10	96	1,799
*Friday	..	...	*	...	....

* Savannah Cotton and Naval Stores Exchange closed in observance of Confederate Memorial Day.

Synthetic Resins

Vinyl Resins—Although production of these resins is being stepped up at a rapid pace, it cannot seem to catch up to the constantly mounting requirements of the makers of vinyl polymers consisting of plasticized and unplasticized polymers and co-polymers of vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride and polyvinyl alcohol and their condensation products. The latest report of the Census Bureau and Commerce Department shows shipments and consumption of molding and extrusion vinyl resin materials for February to have aggregated 5,910,429 pounds, as compared with 5,496,024 pounds for January.

Varnish Gums

Copal — Although some additional purchases of Congo gum copal have been arranged by American importers in the primary market, where offerings of new gatherings have continued to be limited by the strictly enforced export quotas, no attempt has yet been made by these importers to name prices for the gum thus acquired in the Belgian Congo on a landed in the United States basis.

Shellac—Although some offers of shellac from the new Bysaikhi crop are expected to be made to American importers within the next few days, none has yet materialized and the stalemate between customary sellers in India and the importers continues unrelieved. One cargo from Calcutta reaching here within the past week has consisted of 200 bags of seedlac, 1,500 bags of kirilac and 300 bags of unspecified shellac. Two cargoes from London, one consisting of 2,025 bags of seedlac and 6,250 bags of unspecified shellac, and the other of 468 bags of garnetlac have also arrived in New York.

Glues and Binders

Casein—A long-awaited response to the urgent requests of domestic casein producers, for a markup in the ceiling prices from a 24c.-a-pound

FILAC
HORN, JEFFERYS & CO.
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA
"Available in Flakes"

IRON BLUES
Prussian—Chinese—Milori
Bronze — Toning — Potash
CHROME GREENS
All Shades—Strengths
UTILITY GREENS
Permanent—Acid and Alkali Resistant
Specialization assures Superior Quality
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Plastic Resin
MOLDING COMPOUNDS
VARNISHES
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A Product of
WILSON CARBON COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK CITY

SCHUNDLER

Foundry Bentonite	Air-Float
Detergent	No. 44 (crushed)
Hy-Vis	Crushed-Dried

Standard 200 or 325 mesh
Fesco-Jel Drilling Mud
Y Emulsion Bentonite
In bags or bulk carloads. Domestic or export packing. Plant capacity 125,000 tons annually. F. E. Schundler & Co., Inc., 540 Railroad Street, Joliet, Illinois. F. E. Schundler & Co., Inc., 45-15 Vernon Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
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SICO

Ultramarine Blue
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Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products

STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO.
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Honored by Lead Co.

Black & Stoller Photo

C. F. Garesche, president of the Titanium Pigment Corporation, New York, and manager of the titanium division of the National Lead Company, New York, was honored by a luncheon April 22 in recognition of his twenty-five years' service with National Lead. Fletcher Rockwell, president of the company, presented Mr. Garesche with a watch certificate.

basic level for acid-precipitated material to one of 38c., has been given this past week by the Office of Price Administration in an announcement that it had granted an increase of 9c. a pound in maximum prices for inedible, industrial casein to a 33c. level, effective April 24.

OPA, which had previously authorized "open billing" of customers by producers and other suppliers of this material, pending its decision as to the amount of price increase which it deemed warrantable in order to encourage domestic producers to swell their sadly lagging output sufficiently to meet requirements estimated at 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 pounds a year, has contended in its announcement that the new price differential between skim milk powder and casein is still wide enough to assure a sufficient supply of the milk powder, urgently needed during the war to feed the armed forces and now in considerable demand to meet relief requirements of the war-impoverished countries.

But the producers, who had been maintaining that the heretofore prevailing ceiling of 24c. a poung did not afford them the profitable returns that they obtained from the production of skim milk powder, now contend that the conversion of the skim milk to casein would still fall far short of being as profitable under the new ceiling as continued production of the skim milk powder and hence would not be conducted on the large scale needed unless some other incentives for doing so are furnished in the form of subsidies to be paid to the dairies on butter and heavy cream.

Meanwhile, domestic markets have remained almost bare of supplies of both acid-precipitated and rennet casein. The only arrival of foreign origin casein within the past week has consisted of 500 bags from Montevideo, Uruguay.

Glues—Production of both hide and bone glues continues to be held down by the relative scarcity of labor and the exceedingly high cost of both domestic and imported raw materials and the output of hide glues is expected to be still further curtailed by the advent of hot weather. Further restrictions have been placed by CPA on the use of natural colored cattle chrome stock, including chrome splits, chrome shavings and chrome trimmings, for any purpose save that of manufacturing animal glue.

Casein Allocation Data for 1944 Released

A report based on casein allocation records of the War Production Board has been released. This report released by the Civilian Production Administration, is based on the chemical allocation records of the War Production Board. Summaries of allocation data for casein were prepared for the years 1943, 1944, and the first half of 1945. More than 60,000,000 pounds of casein were consumed annually during this period. According to records of the War Food Administration, allocations in 1943 exceeded actual consumption by about 27 percent. In 1944 and the first half of 1945, the overstatement appears to be about 10 percent. The data for 1944 represent wartime distribution, with allocations made only for essential uses on a dry basis:—

	Pounds
Paper[2]	26,150,000
Adhesives	9,439,000
Paint	5,668,000
Plastics	5,518,000
Rubber	2,852,000
Building materials	1,977,000
Food and pharmaceuticals	941,000
Textiles	845,000
Leather	860,000
Insecticides	275,000
Miscellaneous uses[3]	13,079,000
Total allocations[1]	67,604,000

[1] The new supply of casein for 1944, according to records of the War Food Administration, amounted to 62,108,000 pounds, of which 14,883,000 were derived from domestic sources and 47,225,000 were imported.

[2] For the sizing of paper and wallpaper finishing, with the former the more important use.

[3] Includes a large quantity of casein for the manufacture of fibers and smaller quantities for other end-uses not specified.

Chicago Paint Technicians To Honor Former Presidents

The annual "Past President's Night" of the Chicago Paint and Varnish Production Club, will be held at the Svithiod Club on June 7.

N.Y. Paint Technicians To Weigh Labor Problem

An address and discussion on "The Relationship Between Management and Labor" will feature the monthly dinner-meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, to be held in the Building Trades Employers Association building on May 2. Cameron Beck, vocational and industrial consultant, will deliver the talk.

Du Pont Develops New Forms of Acrylic Resin

New forms of acrylic resin containing luminescent pigments, a fluorescent type which glows when exposed to ultraviolet, and a phosphorescent type which glows in the dark after exposure to ordinary light, have been developed by the plastics department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Detroit Paint Club Hears Talk on Paint Courses

Dr. L. L. Carrick, professor of paint chemistry at the University of Michigan, was principal speaker at the April 22 meeting of the Detroit Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, at which members of the Detroit Paint and Varnish Production Club came as guests. Dr. Carrick spoke on "Post-War Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Courses Offered at the University of Michigan."

Hilo Varnish Adds Two to Sales Staff

J. O. Smith, jr., recently released after three years service with the Navy, has resumed coverage of the central Pennsylvania territory for the Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y. Fred Slader, jr., has been appointed to the metropolitan Boston trade sales territory, succeeding the late Frank M. Hogarty.

Doherty Returns to Cabot

Daniel B. Doherty, recently released from the Navy, has returned to Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., carbon black manufacturer, Boston, where he has been added to the technical sales staff.

N.Y. to Start Paint-Up May 1

New York City's annual clean-up, paint-up campaign will be launched May 1 by the Outdoor Cleanliness Association and the Department of Sanitation.

TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL

National Lead Names Martino a Vice-Pres.

J. A. Martino, comptroller of the National Lead Company, New York, has been elected a vice-president. Mr. Martino joined the company in 1916, became a director and a member of the executive committee in 1944, and was appointed comptroller last year.

H. C. Wildner, who has been with the company since 1921, and has been assistant comptroller since 1938, has succeeded Mr. Martino. J. J. Morsmann, jr., and G. A. Dewey have been appointed assistant comptrollers.

Glass Container Shipments Increase

The total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in March was 5,632,347, as compared with 5,132,976 in February, according to the Bureau of the Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health purposes was 1,184,004 in March against 1,157,352 in February; chemicals, 642,030 in March against 541,554 in February; toiletries, 609,269 in March against 466,638 in February.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in March was 3,981,949, as compared with 3,714,189 in February. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health was 290,248 in March against 288,278 in February; chemicals, 130,428 in March against 125,522 in February; toiletries, 145,035 in March against 140,225 in February.

General Electric Names Aldrich to N.Y. Staff

Harold L. Aldrich, recently released from the Navy, has been appointed district representative for the New York office of the chemical department of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass. Before entering the service Mr. Aldrich was associated with the United Color & Pigment Company, a division of the Interchemical Corporation, Newark, N. J.

N.Y. Paint Club Needs Laboratory Apparatus

The technical committee of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has asked member companies to give or loan apparatus needed to establish a laboratory at New York University for the technical training courses sponsored by the association. More than fifty types of tools and materials are needed.

Glidden Advances Stadter, Maxson and Engelsman

John M. Stadter, formerly general purchasing agent for the Glidden Company, paints and varnishes manufacturer, Chicago, has been appointed assistant general sales manager of the company's chemical and pigment division.

Clark Maxson, former assistant general purchasing agent, has been named to succeed Mr. Stadter, and C. P. Engelsman appointed sales manager of the chemical and pigment division at Oakland, Cal.

Trade Briefs

Interchemical Corporat'on's trade sales division, Fair Lawn, N. J., has developed a new aluminum canvas paint which dries to a silvery gray tone and does not create the glare commonly associated with aluminum surfaces.

Formica Insulation Company, Cincinnati, is engaged in a development program to produce laminates from silicone resin and fiber-glass fabric for applications such as electrical insulation where resistance to high temperature is necessary.

Honored by War Dept.

Carl J. Schumann, president of the Hilo Varnish Company,. Brooklyn, has received a War Department certificate of appreciation, "as a token of gratitude for contributing valuable advice in connection with research and development on protective coatings during the war."

FERRO MAKES NEWS

by introducing two new

"A"-VISCOSITY NAPHTHENATES!

Naphthenate viscosities are coming down. Yes, *coming away down*—several as low as "A" on the Gardner-Holdt scale.

Today, thanks to intensive wartime research on driers and incendiaries (the latter, incidentally, winning three awards from the Office of Scientific Research and Development), Ferro introduces two new low-viscosity Naphthenates: *Cobalt* Naphthenate, 6% and *Manganese* Naphthenate, 6%. Both are now available with an "A" viscosity, to match Ferro's *Lead* Naphthenate, 24%.

Produced to the same high-quality standards you have come to expect in Ferro Driers, these new Naphthenates offer improved solubility and dispersion characteristics as well as excellent stability and drying activity. Write for complete physical data, also samples of these better driers.

Ferro's New Manganese Naphthenate NOW ⅔rds LIGHTER IN COLOR

In addition to its low viscosity, Ferro's new 6% Manganese Naphthenate is now two thirds lighter in color (Measuring No. 18 on the Gardner Scale). This will permit larger quantities of Manganese to be used without excessive staining.

FERRO CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Successor to Ferro Drier & Chemical Company

Union Commerce Bldg. · Cleveland 14, Ohio

SALES AGENTS

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M. J. Daly, Jr.	606 Gerke Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio	Page N. Hamilton	205 East 42nd St., New York City
E. B. McCullough Co.	Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Texas	O. L. West	111 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
C. W. Hess Co.	1900 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.	Roy H. Joefer	1214 Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Joe Coulson Co.	1201 Commerce St., Houston, Texas	George C. Brandt, Inc.	740 Vandalia St., St. Paul, Minn.
Fred W. Kamin	Room 303, Marion Bldg., 1276 W. 3rd St., Cleveland, Ohio		

Stocks carried in the above cities and in Newark, N. J., Indianapolis, Ind., and Bedford, Ohio

Waterproofing Products Parley Called by FTC

OPD Washington Bureau

The Federal Trade Commission will hold a trade practice conference for producers and marketers of so-called waterproofing compounds used in treating masonry structures and surfaces, in Room 332 of the FTC building, Washington, on May 8. Members of the industry will be afforded the opportunity to propose and cooperate in the formulation and consideration of trade practice rules designed to eliminate and prevent unfair methods of competition and other trade abuses, the FTC said.

Obituaries

—Continued from page 4

ists, Rahway, N. J., and of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, and former president of Rosengarten & Sons, manufacturing chemists, died in Philadelphia, April 22. He was seventy-six years old.

Mr. Rosengarten joined his father in the firm of that name shortly after his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania's Towne scientific school in 1892. In 1921 he was elected president, a position he held until 1927, when the business merged with Merck.

George H. Suddard

George H. Suddard, formerly a partner in the A. C. Drury Company, oils and waxes, Chicago, died recently in La Grange, Ill. He was seventy-three years old. Among the survivors is his son, Harold H. Suddard, assistant Chicago district manager for the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, Bound Brook, N. J.

Commander F. J. Couldrey, chairman of the Kenya Pyrethrum Board, died April 20.

Clifford A. Ellis, chief engineer for the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, New York, until his retirement in 1937, died in Palisades Park, N. J., April 20. He was sixty-eight years old.

J. M. Pedigo, division manager for the Federal Chemical Company, Columbus, Ohio, died in that city recently.

Wirt D. Rial, asphalt sales executive for the Petrol Corporation, Los Angeles, died in Wilmington, Cal., recently. He was seventy years old.

Saida J. Smith, wife of George F. Smith, chemical broker, Lincoln building, New York, died suddenly April 22. In addition to her husband, surviving are two daughters and three sons.

Mrs. Therese Stearns, wife of Frederick S. Stearns, of the Frederick S. Stearns & Co., division of the Sterling Drug, Inc., Detroit, died April 20.

William D. Waugh, president of the Waugh Paint Company, St. Louis, died April 21. He was sixty years old.

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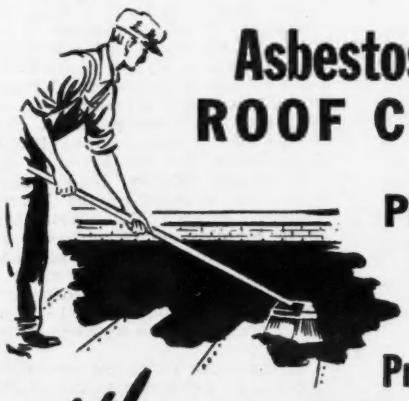

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Toluene Sales

—Continued from page 3

tane rating of gasoline. Supplies of this material were short during the first quarter and will be even tighter in the current quarter. At 10 cents a gallon, toluene can be readily substituted by most refiners for tetraethyl lead in raising the flash point of gasoline, it is said.

What effect the action of WAA in offering this huge supply of toluene at 10 cents a gallon might have on the market for the toluene of the coke-oven producers whose price is around 27 cents remains to be seen. Some government quarters are inclined to doubt the fears of these producers that the price will be depressed. They offer two general arguments in support of this belief:—

1. Most of the big toluene users, such as the paint manufacturers probably already have let their contracts to the cokeoven producers for their needs for toluene and therefore no great interest in the government's stocks should manifest itself from that source.

2. Lack of storage space by the customary users of toluene to handle this large supply would preclude them from entering into the bidding for any considerable quantity. Because the gasoline refiners have the storage facilities they then would be expected to take most of the supply.

The criticism of the senate committee of the price policy established last February was directed not only against the fact that different prices were being charged different classes of users but also against the fact that the customary users were excluded entirely from buying any of the material. WAA was offering the toluene at prices of from 23 to 26 cents a gallon, depending upon quantity, only to new users and to exporters, and at 10 to 12 cents to gasoline refiners.

It was the view of WAA that it had legal authority for such a sales policy in the provisions of the Surplus Property Act directing that surpluses be disposed of in such a manner as to cause the least disturbance to the market. The senate committee insisted, however, that the law did not go so far as to exclude a class of buyers who are the customary users of toluene.

Those who have been specifically excluded by WAA from buying any of the surplus stocks were manufacturers of paint, varnish and lacquer, and manufacturers of benzoic acid, benzaldehyde, explosives and dyestuff intermediates.

Gum Rosin Research

—Continued from page 7

operative with each other and look after their businesses in a business-like manner, as is done in the cases of "other progressive industries."

The planning committee first met in September, 1945, Mr. Brogden said, and its members had hoped it could offer a marketing plan for the consideration of the association at the convention. He added that the committee was waiting for certain views from the Department of Justice in order to avoid having anything they do termed "a combination in restraint of trade."

Milton S. Briggs, assistant director of the special commodities branch of the production and marketing administration of the Department of Agriculture, praised the work of the association during the war, and urged that the industry meet its competition by improved production and marketing practices; improved living and working conditions for its labor; by establishing a well-ordered program embodying the soundest principles of coordinated production and distribution, and the institution of a national program to appraise the needs of the consumers of rosin.

Besides Mr. Langdale, other officers reelected were Robert M. Newton, vice-president; J. Lundie Smith, secretary and general counsel, and Ora B. Hemmingway, treasurer and assistant secretary.

S.P.I. Meeting

—Continued from page 7

duction of approximately 300,000,000 pounds of material. He said that by sometime in 1947 the total plastic output will go up 50 percent and molding powders approximately 62 percent.

In discussing the phenolic molding materials, Mr. Landes said:—

The wood flour supplies appear to be improving slightly but there is still an overall shortage and in some instances it is questioned whether or not the expansions now being put through can be maintained. The steel strike has caused an acute situation in the case of those plasticizers based on phtalic anhydride. Several weeks' production was simply lost, and if the coal strike continues further shortages can be anticipated

The supply of urea at the present time is not holding up production, but many of the expansions are based on the increased requirements for urea which may not be available at the proper time. The industry is taking all possible steps to evaluate this situation. Other critical shortages at the moment include maelic anhydride, cresols and cresylic acid, certain coloring pigments for thermoplastics and cotton linters. There is an overall shortage of cellulosic flake for molding powder and sheet production.

Research Project

F. H. Carman, general manager of the Plastics Materials Manufacturers Association, told the meeting about the work on the plastics research project now being carried out at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Burton E. Cash, chief of the Product Development Division of the Celanese Corporation discussed "Field Performance of Forticel"; Morris Yellen, sr., discussed "Potential Hazards in Customer-Molder Relations."

Officers Elected

Officers elected were:—Chairman, George K. Scribner, president of the Boonton Molding Company, Boonton, N. J.; president, Neil O. Broderson, president of the Rochester Button Company, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, George H. Clark, vice-president of the Formica Insulation Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; secretary-treasurer, Warren E. Hill, vice-president of the Prolon Plastics division of the Prophylactic Brush Company, Florence, Mass.

The John Wesley Hyatt Award, sponsored annually by the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware, for outstanding achievement in the plastics industry was presented to Virgil E. Meharg, superintendent of development, Bakelite Corporation, Bound Brook, N. J., and Paul D. Zottu, consulting electronic engineer of Newton, Mass.

In conjunction with the annual conference, an exhibition of the products of the plastics industry was held during the week at Grand Central Palace.

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Solids content	59-61%
Solvent	Xylol
Viscosity	Z2-Z4
Color (Hellige)	1-2
Acid No. of solution	3-5
Pounds per gallon	8.6
Aliphatic solvent tolerance	Fair
Pigment compatibility	Excellent
Air dry—setting time	Fast
Baking speed	Non-curing
Hardness	Good
Flexibility	Excellent
Gloss	Good
Color retention—bake	Excellent
Water resistance	Good
Oil and gasoline resistance	Excellent
Weather resistance	Excellent
Specific gravity (resin)	1.18
Phthalic anhydride (resin)	43%
Rosin or derivatives	None
Phenolic content	None
Oil acids content (resin)	30%

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Tight supply conditions in oils and fats have been intensified, by the sharp reduction in the production of greases and tallows. The major portion of cattle and hogs have been moving into illegal slaughtering channels, of late with the result that legal slaughtering in this area was smaller recently than at anytime in several years.

Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration, in a joint action, announced the establishment of new slaughtering quotas for cattle and hogs effective April 28.

Under the new controls, almost all slaughterers of livestock will be permitted to butcher as many beeves and calves during any monthly period as they did during the same time in 1944, but will be restricted to 80 percent of their 1944 hog slaughter.

Little improvement in supplies of oils and fats for industrial non food use is in prospect before the latter half of the year, it was reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Stocks of inedible fats are unusually small. World demand for fats and oils exceeds world supplies. All recent reports indicate that recovery of exports from the Far East and production of animal fats in Europe will be gradual. Fat production in Europe in the 1945-46 crop year is estimated to be materially under the prewar level. Exports supplies of fats and oils in 1946 from world surplus producing areas, North America excluded, are tentatively estimated at less than 5,500,000,000 pounds, about 1,000,000,000 pounds more than 1945, but 4,000,000,000 pounds less than prewar.

Cottonseed Oil

Crushing operations were steadily diminishing and it was reported that most mills will be shut down by May 1, because of the lack of seed. Oil production was moving against former contracts and new business was confined to occasional tankcars at ceilings.

Cotton planting was active with some cultivation reported in the southern part of the belt.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	14.31 bid
July	....	....	14.31 bid
September	....	....	14.31 bid
October	....	....	14.31 bid
December	....	....	14.31 bid
March	....	....	14.31 bid

Total sales, none.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12¾c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Atlanta, April 24.—Planting active in central and southern Georgia. Growing conditions good. Scattered sales of crude cottonseed and peanut oils were noted at ceilings. Cottonseed meal scarce and production sold up. Few mills in operation will shut down by May 1, owing to scarcity of seed.

Linseed Oil

There was no change in the tight oil situation during the week. Consuming demand continued urgent, but crushers were unable to accept new business. Limited supply of oil was held for delivery against former contracts and was allocated in small quantities. Supplies of Uruguayan seed were due to arrive during the latter part of May, and were expected to temporarily ease the situation.

Seed receipts from the West totaled 20,400 bushels at New York during the week.

Minneapolis, April 24.—Trading was down to a minimum, crushers fighting to keep production up to the 50 and 60 percent levels and oil rolling into consuming channels at the most rapid rate.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	5,460,000	3,600,000
Since Sept. 1	217,560,000	178,190,000

Flaxseed—Seed receipts continued scarce and buyers were discouraged by the indifference of sellers regarding offers for future delivery.

Minneapolis, April 24.—Crop outlook in the flaxseed states was still rather optimistic, but general rains are needed West of the Missouri river. East of the Missouri conditions were fair to good and early planted flaxseed was reported to be in good shape. Planting is moving into the upper two-thirds of the flax belt with southern regions apparently coming up to acreage expectations. There was some disappointment about conditions in North Dakota, where acreages are expected to be smaller than originally planned.

	Receipts 1945-46	Receipts 1944-45	Shipments 1945-46	Shipments 1944-45
This week	66,000	91,500	39,000	58,500
Since Sept. 1	19,646,500	9,493,000	4,001,500	1,695,000

Flaxseed in Minneapolis during the week was unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and for forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, April 26.—No flaxseed shipments were made during the week. Visible seed supply was increased to 3,150,000 bushels.

Hull, April 26.—Bombay, £46½, April; Calcutta, £37, April; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Active demand absorbed production at ceilings. Producers continued to restrict sales to small and moderate quantities as demand exceeded the supply.

Corn—Production was sold up and was delivered against former orders. Trading was slow.

Oiticica—This market was dull and featureless. Supplies here were practically nil and offerings for nearby and forward shipment from Brazil it was reported were unavailable. Arrivals totaled 2,050 drums at New York during the week and were consigned on contracts made some time ago.

Olive—Arrivals of olive oil totaled 1,091 drums and 106 barrels at New York from Syria, Lebanon and Palestine during the week. The oil was entered in the free trade zone for reexport to foreign destinations. Recently OPA ruled that importations of olive oil into the free zone for transshipment were governed by the import price ceilings. It was reported that this shipment of oil was purchased before the OPA ruling became effective. Applications for export licenses for the export of soybean oil to all countries in exchange for olive have been deferred to May 5, according to instructions received by the trade.

Palm—About 80 percent of Sumatra's palm oil plantations are intact, and quantities of palm oil are stored in Sumatra, according to some reports. Before the war Sumatra was the leading producer of palm oil for export with a production in 1941 amounting to 250,000 tons, out of a world total of 550,000 tons.

Peanut—Only occasional sales of crude oil at ceilings were noted during the week. Demand was unsatisfied.

Buenos Aires, April 25 (Comtelburo).—Argentine government's first official estimate of the 1945-46 peanut crop indicates a production of 159,800 tons—1 percent above last year.

Rapeseed — Small quantities of Argentine oil were sold at ceilings for arrival some time next month.

Sunflower Seed—Crop news received follows:—

Buenos Aires, April 23 (Comtelburo).—The first official estimate of the 1945-46 sunflowerseed crop indicates a production of 979,000 tons, a decrease of 6 percent from the 1944-45 crop.

Soybean—Trading was restricted to scattered sales of tankcars at ceilings. Demand continued to exceed the supply. It was reported that deliveries against contracts were behind schedules.

Tung—A limited quantity of Argentine tung oil for prompt shipment was allocated to dealers and sold before arrival at ceilings.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Scarcity of supplies have become more acute, owing to the

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Beeswax, crude, West. Hemisphere, 2c. per lb.
Candelilla wax, 7c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, 5c. to 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.5	193.5	193.5	193.3

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

small number of hogs slaughtered at Federally inspected plants. Unless this situation is remedied, further curtailment in the production is bound to further affect the existing tight supply conditions. Demand was urgent, with business light at ceilings.

Lard—With the major portion of the output taken by the government, available supplies were scarce and were allotted by sellers in small lots to regular customers.

Tallow—Supplies were scarce owing to the reduced cattle slaughter by inspected plants. A large number of cattle were being slaughtered by illegal operators who have not the facilities to produce fats and greases.

Fish Oils

There was a marked scarcity of refined menhaden and sardine oils and supplies were steadily reduced under an active call against former orders. Sellers were not taking new business, owing to limited available supplies.

Baltimore, April 24.—The latest information from Florida is that the weather has been unfavorable for a possible start with fishing, high winds having prevailed of late, so that no attempt nas been made as yet to send out boats either on the Atlantic coast of Florida or the Gulf shore. Reports also have it that there is a real shortage of processed oil, the refiners having been unable to obtain any considerable quantity of the crude product for refining.

Los Angeles, April 24.—Inquiries for fish oil remain excellent. However, short

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supplies limit trading. Prices remain firm.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Tight supply conditions continued to affect trading. Consuming demand was urgent and unsatisfied. Producers confined deliveries against contracts and were unable to accept new business.

Stearic Acid—Production was sold up and moved against previous contracts. Sales were confined only to regular customers. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Cake and Meal

Department of Agriculture announced that processors will be required to set aside 10 percent of the May production of soybean, cottonseed, linseed and peanut meal. This is the same amount as the April set-aside. The quantity ordered set aside beginning January 21, when the set-aside order was reinstated, was 5 percent through March 31. Processors are being instructed to ship the set-aside meal for use in designated States which are short of their equitable share of supplies of protein meal. Shipments directed from January 21 through April 30 total 91,000 tons.

Linseed Meal—Trading was quiet, owing to the scarcity of offerings. Production sold up and was delivered on former contracts.

Minneapolis, April 24.—Linseed meal demand was urgent as other feedstuffs disappeared in consuming channels and crushers were parcelling out small available supplies on a week to week basis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	8,460,000	6,980,000
Since Sept. 1	303,700,000	242,940,000

Waxes

Beeswax—Firm conditions featured this market. Consuming inquiry was good and supplies on spot and for shipment were well maintained for all grades. South American crude was higher and was advanced 2c. to 55c. per pound on spot.

Candelilla—This market also was stronger and prices were advanced 2c. per pound for crude and refined. Supplies were light with demand good.

Carnauba—Further advances were registered for all grades and quotations were boosted from 5c. to 10c. per pound. Demand was active for shipment and sales of North country No. 3, were reported up to $1.60 per pound, f.o.b. Brazil, for May-June shipment, with bids at this figure not accepted, and new crop was advanced to $1.50, same basis, for December-January shipment. Advices from Paranhyba stated that the balance of old crop carnauba wax for shipment up to June was approximately 1,000 tons, of which 800 tons were reported sold and 200 tons unsold. New crop wax for October-December shipment was estimate at 1,500 tons, of which 750 tons had been sold. Total exports from January 1 to April 10 from the same port were indicated at 2,010 tons.

Ouricury—Inquiry continued keen, though trading was restricted by the scarcity of supplies. Prices were firm and reflected the strength in carnauba.

Girdler Corp. Adds Bailey to Votator Staff

Alton E. Bailey, formerly engaged in research in edible fats and oils for the Department of Agriculture's southern regional research laboratory in New Orleans, has joined the technical staff of the Votator division of the Girdler Corporation, Louisville, Ky.

In his new post Mr. Bailey heads one of the division's research and engineering groups specializing in the development of processes and products in the fats and oil field.

Trade Briefs

Silicon Products Company, Los Angeles, plans establishment of a soap factory in a building in Pomona, Cal., at a cost of $50,000.

R. T. Whitzel, manager of operations at the Aluminum Company of America's Massena, N. Y., division, has been elected to the board of directors of Associated Industries of New York, the state association of manufacturers.

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Corporation Earnings

Air Reduction Company

	1946	1945
Net income	$786,725	$1,422,947
Per share	.29	.52

American Agricultural Chemical Co.

	1946	1945
Net income	$1,589,041	$995,030
Per share	2.53	1.58

Atlantic Refining Co.

	1946	1945
Net income, March 31, quarter	$1,902,000	$2,707,000
Per share	.62	.96

Climax Molybdenum Co.

	1946	1945
Net income	$504,282	$3,085,946
Per share	.20	1.22

Commercial Solvents Corp.

	1946	1945
Net income	$1,036,767	$738,168
Per share	.39	.28

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